Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 134 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to :
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports vi Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Italian Ports vi Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1859.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

INDIA	BURMA	STRAITS, CEYLON	MALAY STRAITS.	CHINA. JAPAN.
Bombay		Singapore		Shanghai
Calcutta		Penang		Canton
Madras		Kwala Lumpor		Foochow
Karachi		Ipoh		Hankow
Delhi		Klang		Peking
Amritsar		Serembam		Tientsin
Rangoon		Taiping		Yokohama
Tavoy		Hongkong		Kobe
Colombo				

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM. Manila, Bangkok,

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Iloile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.
ISSUE OF
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1921.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1923.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 103 in 1925.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 105 in 1928.
Applications for the above may be made on and after June 3rd through—
THE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £21,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.
Branch: Calcutta.
London Agents: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,00,00,050/-
CALLED UP CAPITAL ... Rs 70,00,005/-
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
P. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
THE SECOND INDIAN 5½ PER CENT. WAR LOAN.
Bonds Repayable in 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928, carrying Interest at 5½ per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax.
To facilitate Investments in the Second Indian War Loan, The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, at its Head Office in Bombay and Branch Office in Calcutta, offers its Constituents and the Public generally, in its discretion, the following advantageous terms for investment in the Second Indian War Loan:—
The Bank will receive applications for, and purchase on behalf of the Applicants, any of the above mentioned 5½ per cent. War Bonds of Rs. 100/- each, or any multiple thereof, free of all charge, and when required to the Bank will grant Loans to assist approved Applicants to take up War Bonds on the following terms:—
(A) Interest will be charged at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
(B) The Applicant will be required to deposit 5 per cent. of the face value of the total amount of the War Loan he desires to take up, and to repay the remaining 95 per cent. plus Interest, within 18 months by equal monthly instalments. There will be no restriction to repaying the Loan earlier at the option of the Applicant.
(C) If at any time during the continuance of a Loan the Borrower desires to dispose of his War Bonds, the Bank will dispose of same on his behalf, free of charge, at the current Market Rate of the day.
Full particulars may be had on application to the Head Office of the Bank in Bombay and at the Branch in Calcutta.
JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager,

CRUSADE
AGAINST
CONSUMPTION.
MORE SUCCESSES.
Patient writes 14th May:—
"My bad lung is working, but of course very little. All last year up to October it was collapsed, and it is now gradually coming back as I am not having any Pneumothorax. Note 'British Medical Journal' says Pneumo-thorax is useless and dangerous.
Another:—
"I am thankful to say I am really better . . . for first time for years have an appetite for food."
Bombay Patient 15th May:—
"I am improving. Fever does not go beyond normal . . . gained nearly 3lbs. weight."
Patient 24th May.—
"Your remedy has done me a world of good."
Lady 17th May:—
"I have continued good reports of my brother. He is much stronger and takes two short walks daily."
Another:—
"Your medicine is wonderful."
An Old Patient:—
"I have continued my work all through the past 12th months without a day's leave."
This shows:—
MY CURES ARE PERMANENT.
Permanent Address:
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., L.L.D.
LONAVLA.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.
CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS
Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks. English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.
229 and 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY
Price on application.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit.
AHMED E. ESAALI
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.
(FROM LONDON.)
M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.
OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs. Smith & Co.
WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.
OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE SHIRTINGS AND NAINSOOKS.

Under instructions from Messrs. H. S. M. Kazrani and Sons, and on account and risk of the undermentioned parties, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 6th day of June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the office of Messrs. H. S. M. Kazrani and Sons, in Bhesania Building at Hornby Road, Fort, the following goods:—

On account and risk of Mr. S. H. Busri:—
Ex. S.S. "Circasia."
E. E. E. S. D. S. and Co.—1,218. 5 bales White Nainsooks No. 999.
Ex. S.S. "City of Agra."
E. E. E. S. D. S. and Co.—1,218. 5 bales White Nainsooks No. 999
Ex. S.S. "Clan Gordon."
E. E. E. S. D. S. and Co.—1,218. 5 bales White Nainsooks No. 999.

On account and risk of Messrs. J. H. Khermoosh and Co.:—
Ex. S.S. "Castalia."
H. A. R. S. 4,824 6-10 3 bales White Shirtings No. 7 Leipman.

On account and risk of Mr. M. A. Ispahany:—
Ex. S.S. "Castalia."
2 bales White Shirtings No. 7 Leipman.
Ex. S.S. "Mahanada."
5 bales Nainsooks No. 999.
Ex. S.S. "Circasia."
5 bales Nainsooks No. 999.
Ex. S.S. "Clan Gordon."
E. E. E. S. D. S. and Co. 1,218—1960-64 equal to 5 bales Nainsooks No. 999.
Ex. S.S. "Clan Gordon."
E. E. E. S. 5 bales Nainsooks No. 999.

On account and risk of Mr. M. H. Moualim:—
Ex. S.S. "Castalia."
A. No. 4823—3 bales White Shirtings No. 7.
Ex. S.S. "City of Adelaide."
A. No. 4823—2 bales White Shirtings No. 7.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th June, 1918.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Ranchordas Valabhai, at his shop at Ganesh Chawk 1st Gully, Moolji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of Seth Meghji Padamsey:—
6 packages each 50 pieces White Shirtings Nos. 1636, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1643 and 40 yards.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th June, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF OILY COTTON AND DIRTY COLOURED WASTE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Currimbhoy Mills, Parel, by order of the Currimbhoy Mills Company Limited and on account and risk of Messrs. Jhaveri and Co.:—
About 150 Candy oil cotton No. 1 and 16 Candy, dirty coloured waste.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GALVANIZED TIN SCRAPS AND BOTTOMS.

In pursuant of the power of sale continued in the order made by the High Court on the 30th May 1918, in suit No. 552 of 1918 (Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy vs. Moosaji Vullijee Saldiwala) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the rented godown of Harichund Mancharam Tijoriwala at the corner of Grant Road:—
One lot of Galvanized tin scraps and bottoms.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th June, 1918.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 615, Hornby Road opposite Phillips & Co., Chemist or J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Always at your Service
SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS & JEWELLERS,
225, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL. UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0 Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

BOMBAY ALPHANSO MANGOES 10lbs. Basket Rs. 7 free of all charges. Order with cash or V. P. P. to DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 4541

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 5

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in PERSIAN, and a qualified LADY TEACHER for a Local High School. Apply Box No. 359, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 29

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Sanskrit for A. V. School, Uran, District Kolaba, from 17th June, 1918. Pay Rs. 40-5-60. Apply to the PROPRIETOR before 8th instant. 18

WANTED—A MATRIC or NON-MATRIC, knowing Urdu and Hindi full or part time. Apply stating terms to Box No. 364, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 43

WANTED—An INDIAN LADY GRADUATE, qualified to teach and take charge of Matriculation classes, one of patriotic and liberal views preferred. Please apply stating terms and experience to LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Indraprastha Girls High School, Delhi.

WANTED AT ONCE—Competent STORE-KEEPERS and STORE-PURCHASERS for Bombay and outside for all engineering, hardware and machinery, chiefly electrical. Only experienced men need apply with full particulars stating salary expected to Box No. 365, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 47

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Three TYPISTS of which two short hands, starting salary 40 and 45 according to qualifications with three rupees yearly promotion, none having less than two years' experience should apply. Apply sharp stating age, nationality and experience to Box No. 951, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 15

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY FOR KARACHI—English knowing FOREMEN to attend coaling of steamers. Applicants must be prepared to enter into service agreement for one year. Apply in writing only, stating age, nationality, previous experience and salary required to FAKIRJEE COWASJEE, Watson's Hotel, Bombay. 6

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two STENOGRAPHERS for Busrah. Apply immediately to the PIONEER AGENCY, 289, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 44

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent ACCOUNT CLERKS for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms to Box No. 361, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 34

SITUATION WANTED.

AN Experienced Hindoo Youth seeks EMPLOYMENT as an Accountant or Book-keeper or Salesman, in any reliable firm in Bombay. Write Box No. 363, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 38

WANTED.

WANTED.—An AIREDALE PUP (thorough-bred, rough-haired). Apply to "F", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—AMMONIA ICE MACHINE making about two tons ice. Write MULJIBHAI CHUNILAL. Danapith, Nawa Vas, Ahmedabad. 4559

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HOME RULE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

UNDER the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League, a PUBLIC LECTURE will be delivered by Mrs. ANNIE BESANT on "Standing by the Congress Resolutions" on FRIDAY, the 7th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Morarji Gokuldas Market Hall, Cavel, Kalbadevi Road. 42

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ISSUE OF
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WAR LOAN.

BONDS AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

5½ per cent. Bonds, free of Income-Tax, repayable at par in 1921.

5½ per cent. Bonds, free of Income-Tax, repayable at par in 1928.

5½ per cent. Bonds, free of Income-Tax, repayable at Rs. 103 per cent. in 1925.

5½ per cent. Bonds, free of Income-Tax, repayable at Rs. 105 per cent. in 1928.

PRICE OF ISSUE RS. 100 PER CENT.

INTEREST UP TO 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1918, WILL BE PAID TO YOU IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY at its Head Office and Branches will, on and after 3rd June, supply you with any of the above War Bonds in pieces of Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 25,000. No application forms are required

You are invited to come to the Bank to make your investment any business day between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Saturdays 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.). 39

NOTICE.

THE AGENCY of the LIVERPOOL VICTORIA LIFE FUND will be TRANSFERRED to the BRANCH OFFICE of the COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, 3, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, as from the 10th June, 1918. All Policy Holders are requested to communicate with the Branch Office as from that date.

JAMSETJI TEMULJI & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. 40

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED for the Rajaram College Kolhapur, PROFESSORS of English, Logic, History and Sanskrit for one year from the 20th of June, 1918. Pay according to qualifications, the minimum pay being Rs. 150 per month. Applications stating least terms with testimonials must reach the undersigned before the 10th instant, to be placed before the proper authorities.

R. N. APTE.
I/C Principal.

Rajaram College,
Kolhapur, 1st June, 1918. 17

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

WHOLESALE and RETAIL BUYERS of Messrs. Sutor & Co., Agents to the WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Sion, Bombay, are hereby informed that if boots, shoes and leather articles have not been supplied to them upto this time, (owing to the Factory being busy with War work) for orders placed with advance money by them with the Firm, they are requested to communicate before the 12th June next with Messrs. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co., Auditors, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, with full particulars of the subject. After the above date no claims will be admitted or accepted. 9

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY offer a Prize of Rs. 500 for the most suitable design for a pictorial poster advertizing the War Loan, 1918. Designs should be sent to the UNDER-SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Financial Department, Secretariat, Bombay, on or before the 22nd June, 1918. As it is intended that the poster should be published in the several vernaculars of the Presidency, the letter-press of the designs may be in English or any vernacular, but must be readily adaptable for translation into other vernaculars. The design for which the prize is awarded will become the property of Government. 50

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned LUKHMICHAND GULABCHAND, JIVANDAS PARBHUDAS and DAYABHAI GULALCHAND, until lately carrying on business as Cloth Merchants in Chowk, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay, under the style or firm of Messrs. LUKHMICHAND GULABCHAND and Co., has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 1st of Vaisakh and samvat year 1973 corresponding with the 22nd day of April, 1917.

LUXMICHAND GULABCHAND,
JIVANDAS PARBHUDAS,
DAYABHAI GULALCHAND.

Dated at Bombay this 5th day of June, 1918. 49

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE:—Large stock of the best Indian teak wood seasoned and equals, Burmah teak, sawn in Steam Saw Mill in all sizes: viz:—Beams, Posts, Planks, Battens, Scantlings, etc., with round logs from 6ft. to 30ft. long girth 3ft. and upwards, for ready delivery.

The best opportunity to Railways, Irrigations, Municipalities, Local-boards Ship-builders, P. W. Departments, also to furniture makers. House owners, Contractors, etc.

Apply to:—

DEVSHIBHAI HIRJI
Timber Merchants,
P. O. Ballarpur,
Chanda C. P.
Ry. Station Balharshah, G. I. P. Ry. 4549

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JAFFERALLY CASSUM PEEROOMAHOMED, HASSONALLY CASSUM PEEROOMAHOMED, HUSEINALLY CASSUM PEEROOMAHOMED, Bai REHMATBAI, widow of Cassum Peeroomahomed and JAFFERALLY CASSUM PEEROOMAHOMED, Bai REHMATBAI, widow of Cassum Peeroomahomed and bai MARIAMBAI, widow of Suleman Cassum Peeroomahomed, trustees of the late Suleman Cassum Peeroomahomed, have contracted to sell the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalow, out-houses and stable thereon situate and being within the limits of Bandra at Santa Cruz, in Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 1994 sq. yards, or thereabouts being a portion of Survey No. 42 and Pot Nos. 5-7 and 8 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East and South by the property of Ardeshir Edulji Commissariatwalla, on the West by the Public Lane and on the North by Public Road, leading to the Railway Station and which said land and premises are known as Tower Bunglow and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1918. 51

USEFUL BOOKS

(Sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.)

(1) USEFUL INSTRUCTION.
For all communities in matters religious, moral and others. In three Vols. in 166 subjects. Full of moral truths. Price Rs. 7.

(2) BEAUTY AND JOY.
An interesting and instructive novel of Indian Life (original), a moral guide for all communities, of about 950 pages. Price Rs. 1-8.

(3) A CODE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG.
Price As. 2

(4) GOOD READING.
Of about 200 pages. Price As. 8. Postage in all extra. All in English.

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.
Pleader, High Court, Appellate Side.
BOMBAY.
DUMAS (near Surat.).

MARBLE & TILE MERCHANTS
AND CONTRACTORS,
ENGRAVERS AND SCULPTORS,
ALSO IMPORTERS OF
Marble Figures, Flower Vases, Fountains, Portland Cements, Etc., Etc.
MARBLE TILES & SLABS, WHITE GLAZED AND OTHER TILES
ALWAYS IN LARGE
STOCKS.

Motilal Moolchund & Co.
15, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10

OUR RECORD CINEMA WEEK!
MR. E. H. DU CASSE presents

"THE NET"

A Thanhouser-Mutual Masterpiece.

A girl cashier absconds with her employer's money and becomes infatuated with a fisherman but leaves him for a detective. Later, she learned of a legacy left to the fisherman and comes back to him but he is now engaged to another girl. About to be apprehended by the police the cashier wanders on the beach and is caught in the quicksands.

A DRAMATIC STORY OF THE SEA
Featuring the American Stars
MARION SWAYE & BERT DELANEY.
ALSO TWO OTHER SPLENDID FILMS.

Popular Prices: Stalls One Rupee. | Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5. | Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As. | Gallery 2 As.

NEXT SUNDAY: COMPLETE CHANGE WITH
THE LATE SIR HERBERT TREE IN HIS LAST SCREEN APPEARANCE
"THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME"

STILL GOING STRONG!

"An unparalleled matchless Film!"—so they all say with one voice

"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"

the super-serial of 1918—a glorious 45,000 feet Screen-story of Daring, Romance, Adventure and Espionage has made its mark on the Bombay public, with the result that every evening in each of the three Shows this week, the finest and the largest of Picture-Mahals in Bombay,

THE CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Just at a stone's throw from the Grant Road Tram Terminus)

gets overflowingly full with enthusiastic crowds.

Just two days more to see the opening chapters of this marvellous Picture-Melodrama of the Century.

Timings: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE IN THE PROGRAMME.

THE MAJESTIC

NEAR GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS

To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

Concluding Chapters of

THE GIRL AND THE GAME

Episodes 13-14-15

ALSO

THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE

and a Comic.

Next Week
THE BRONZE BRIDE
in five parts—featuring
EDDIE POLO.

CREIGHTON HALE

—PATHE

IMPERIAL

"Always a Good Show"

"THE SEVEN PEARLS"
featuring
MOLLIE KING
and
CREIGHTON HALE

PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR
PATHE GAZETTE AND WIFFLES.

MOLLY KING
PATHE STAR

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Daily.

THE EXCELSIOR

DAILY AT 6-30.

COME & SEE
The Great emotional Actor
HENRY KRAUSS
impersonating
the famous French Writer
ALEXANDER DUMAS
in
"THE CORSICAN BROTHERS"

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE

At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p.m.

GALA NIGHT
The Gaiety Revue Co.
Presents
MISS NORA MOORE
C. MORRIS
MISS LAURA DIAMOND
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
in a
SPECIAL VAUDEVILLES
The above will be preceded by
an exceedingly good play with a good Moral—Better the Boy be under the guidance of a stern father than under the jurisdiction of those cloaked with pretended kindness
THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION
Saturday at 4-30
SPECIAL MATINEE
half price for Ladies and Children including Servant
Opening Shortly
MISS EILLEN GRACE.

THE EXCELSIOR

LAST PERFORMANCES OF
THE BANDMAN OPERA Co.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

To-night Thursday 6th June
Capt. Bairnsfathers Humorous Musical War Play
"THE BETTER 'OLE"

Friday 7th June
A New Musical Play from the Gaiety Theatre, London.
"THEODORE & Co."

Saturday, 8th June
"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"

Sunday 9th June at 5-30 p. m.
Reduced Price Matinee
"Merry Widow"

PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at Rose & Co., after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.
WANTED
For the Bandman Opera Co.
Production of
"CHU CHIN CHOW"
8 Anglo-Indian Ladies.
See the Producer between 1 & 1-30 p.m. Daily at the Excelsior Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

GLADYS HULLETE
the well-known actress
in
"The Last of the Carnabys"
A GOLD ROOSTER PLAY IN 5 PARTS
A DRAMA WITH TENSE SITUATIONS.

WIFFLES
PERSECUTED BY OCTAVIE
"SOME" Comic

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE

COOK BETTER
by using the Annapurna Cooker. It is the simplest and most efficient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others? Write a card to-day to:—
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS,

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

JUNE 5.

This morning the nominal rate for Fine Broach July was Rs. 647. A private cable gives the "Journal of Commerce" estimate of the average condition of the American crop as 81.2 per cent. The Bureau Report has not yet been received. The Marwadi bazaar opened at about 3.30 p.m. with Fine Broach July quoted Rs. 646, and the price fluctuated between Rs. 644 and Rs. 646 for a time. At Colaba transactions were reported at Rs. 648, and closing rates were as under.

The ready market has been quiet with little enquiry.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	.. ..	Rs. 653
Good Sawginned Dharwar	June/July	.. ..	" 695
" M. G. Coompta	"	.. ..	" 682
" Westerns	"	.. ..	" 682

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 5TH JUNE 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..		550	513	473	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab ..		545	507		"
M.G. Muthia ..		565	535		"
Sawginned Dharwar				710	"
M.G. Westerns ..				701	"
M.G. Coompta ..				725	"
M.G. Bagalkot ..				710	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam ..				700	"
M.G. Broach ..	660	650	642		"

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 72 hours ending 6 p.m., on 3rd June 1918.

Cotton	13,884 bales.
Wheat	71,916 cwts.
Linseed	28,286 "
Rape, &c.	113 "
Gingellyseed	114 "
Poppyseed	713 "
Groundnuts	298 "
Castorseed	7 432 "
Rice	57,591 "
Myrabolams	8,070 "
Cottonseed	2,858 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	26 507 "
Jowar	4,975 "
Maize	67 "
Barley	13,079 "

*These now include arrivals by sea.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 5th June, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.) ..	..	650	613	473	Ready
Scinde-Punjab .. (M.G.)	..	545	507	..	Ready
Akola Khamg ..	..	..	..	..	Ready
Fair-staple M G	..	..	..	..	
Begal-ote Bijapore (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	710	Ready
Broach (M.G.) ..	660	650	642	..	Ready
Kadi ..	..	..	700	..	Ready
Viramgam(W.G)	..	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.) ..	..	565	535	..	Ready
Limdi Dharangdhara (M.G.)..	..	..	695	..	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	710	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	705	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	730	Ready
Compta (M.G.)..	..	..	..	..	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, June 5th 1918.

	Rate per lb.
Davids No. 10	15—7
Shapurji No 10	14—9
Simplex No. 10	14—3
Edward No. 10	14—8
Light Houses No. 62.	13—1

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 5th 1918.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/2	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	203½
American Dollars	278
Hongkong	211
Shanghai	302½
Japan	145½
Singapore	155½

Market quiet.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwar Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, June 5th 1918:—5 p.m.

	Basis Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-36	52 0 0	7 6 6
" " Cawnpore 70-36	51 8 0	7 6 0
" Karachi Bangla	50 8 0	7 4 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 0 0	7 6 6
" Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 2 0	8 7 0
" " Thin	7 10 0	8 0 0

TREACHER & Co.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGIST

Wines, Stores, Provisions and General Merchant,

Fort, BOMBAY.

ESTD. 1830.

Telephone No. 2182.

Treacher's

SPECIALITIES

* * * HEART LABELLED BRANDY

TIP-TOP TEA

KAREWA COFFEE

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

C. C. C. Specific Cold, Cough, etc.

Treacher & Co.

Teelseed, White 85.15				71	0	0		
" Gujar 75.25				61	0	0		
" Gujar 50.50				56	0	0		
" Black				50	0	0		
Poppyseed, White				11	8	0	12 4	0
Groundnuts				41	8	0		
Mowraseed				4	8	0		
Barley				37	0	0	5 3	0
Castorseed				50	0	0	16 12	0

Forward:	Rs. as. p
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	7 10 0
Linseed Sept.	7 4 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

June 5.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-8.
Sovereign Rs. 19-6-6.
Silver ready ex-duty Rs. 109-2.
Silver 1st Sett. Rs. 109-2.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/6 1/16.
3 months' sight drafts 1/6 7/16.
Bank demand on France Frcs. 203¼.
3 months' sight France Frcs. 212.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 209.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 299.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143-8.
60 days' sight Japan Rs. 138-8.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 279.
Bank demand on Singapore Rs. 155-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 90.
3½ per cent. Paper 63-8.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady to firm and a fair amount of business was done.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,900, Swadeshi 2,055, Swan 652-8, Simplex 812-8, Shapurji 135, Pearls 600-8, New Greats 382-8, New City 1,125, M. Petit 2,325, Madhowji 2,320, Luxmi Cotton 1,710, Kohinoor 1,490, Kasturchand 1,260, Ind. Malwa 332-8, Ind. Bleaching 170, Finlay 515, Fazulbhoy 810, David 565, Currimbhoy 385, Crescent 248-12, Century 450, Bombay United 910, Nagpur 2,490, Bombay Dyeing 1,340, Advance 1,260, Katni Ordy. 242-8, Katni Defd. 1,210, Tata Ordy. 246-4, Tata Old Defd. 1,170, Tata New Ordy. 97-8 prem., Tata New Defd. 385 pr. Alcocks 855, Bombay Burma 675, Bombay Steam 312-8, Bombay Tramway 362-8, Tata Hydro. 1,230 xd.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,905, Swadeshi 2,055, Swan 650, Simplex 815, Shapurji 135, Pearls 602-8, New Great 380, M. Petit 2,250, Madhowji 2,320, Kohinoor 1,490 Kasturchand 1,260, Finlay 515, Ind. Malwa 332-8, Ind. Bleaching 170, Fazulbhoy 810, Currimbhoy 385, David 565, Century 450, Nagpur 2,400, Bombay United 910, Bombay Dyeing 1,340, Crescent 247-8, Advance 1,270, Katni Ordy. 242-8, Katni Defd. 1,210, Tata Ordy. 246-4, Tata New Defd. 370 prem. Tata Old Defd. 1,170, Tata New Ordy. 90 prem. Alcocks 855, Bombay Burma 670, Bombay Steam 312-8, Bombay Tramway 362-8, Tata Hydro. 1,230 xd.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 1st June 1918.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 1st June 1918 ..	22,76,700	2,00,88,300
G.I.P. Rly	60,000	5,50,100
A.D.C. Rly	4,800	40,100
B.K. Rly	5,500	52,100
C.B. Rly		
Total ..	23,47,000	2,07,30,600
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 1st June 1917..	19,04,671	1,84,28,299
G.I.P. Rly	51,665	5,08,165
A.D.C. Rly	3,413	32,239
B.K. Rly	5,684	51,052
C.B. Rly		
Total ..	19,85,433	1,80,19,755
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	+3,72,029	+16,60,005
A.D.C. Rly	+8,335	+41,931
B.K. Rly	+1,387	+7,861
C.B. Rly	—184	+1,048

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 1st June 1918 ..	19,200	1,58,500
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 1st June 1917 ..	11,617	1,00,074
Increase or Decrease	+7,583	+58,426

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 1st June 1918 ..	2,900	30,900
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 1st June 1917..	2,563	24,101
Increase or Decrease	+337	+6,299

Pachora Jamner Railway.

(Pachora Shendurni Section.)

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 1st June 1918 ..	900	5,900
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 1st June 1917..	..	..
Increase or Decrease	..	..

INDIAN WAR LOAN

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, June 5th

Total up-to-date.

War Bonds	Rs. 1,600- 0 ..	Rs. 10,550-0
Cash Certificates ..	2,115-12 ..	13 051 0
Total ..	3,715-12 ..	

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following are the returns for Wednesday the 5th instant.

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths
Fort, Northern	3	0
Chukla	2	2
Market	1	0
Girgaum	1	1
Parel	1	0
Mahim	1	1
Worli	1	0
Maratha Hospital	0	2
Total	10	6
SMALL-POX	4	2
CHOLERA	Nil	

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total Mortality ..	91	74	63

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 5.

The monsoon continues extremely weak in the Peninsula and central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and east Punjab and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur and United Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, east Central Provinces and south Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh one inch; Yezpur and Shillong one and a half; Cherrapunji twenty-five; Silchar and Cox's Bazar two; Chittagong, Cuttack, Agra and Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—No large change.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 5th June.	Total since June 1st, 1918.	June 1st to 5th June. 1916.	1917.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.05	1.54	1.77	1.16
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.14	1.99	2.20	0.43
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hospital]..	0.08	1.63	1.95	0.46
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.07	1.33	3.59	0.92

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th June 1918.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.787 Inches
Temperature of Air	84.6 Degs
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3 "
Dew Point	76.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.756
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.8 "
Minimum do. do.	81.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	173 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inch.
Total fall during month	1.32 "
Do. do. year	13.95 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 5th June 1918	0.05 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time h. m.	ft. in.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time h. m.	ft. in.
	June			June	
Wed	5	m 8 18	26 7	5 m 1 43	16 8
Thur	6	m 7 57a	26 3	m 2 12a	19 11
		m 9 22	27 7	6 m 2 35	15 10
Fri	7	m 8 59a	26 5	m 3 15a	19 8
		m 10 18	28 7	7 m 3 23	15 2
Sat.	8	m 9 58a	26 8	m 4 12a	19 3
		m 11 8	29 3	8 m 4 10	14 8
Sun.	9	m 10 49a	26 10	m 5 5a	18 10
		m 11 53	29 8	9 m 4 56	14 7
Mon.	10	m 5 42	25 2	10 m 11 31	19 8
		5 49a	26 4		
Tues	11	m 0 21	26 9	11 m 6 22	15 3
		1 12a	29 4	7 25a	18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
June 5 (Wednesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 14m.
" 6 (Thursday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 14m.
" 7 (Friday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 14m.
" 8 (Saturday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 15m.
" 9 (Sunday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 15m.
" 10 (Monday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 15m.
" 11 (Tuesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last quarter 2d. 9h. 50.0m. a.m.
New Moon 9d. 3h. 32.7m. a.m.
First quarter 16d. 6h. 41.7m. p.m.
Full Moon 24d. 4h. 8.3m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 5th June, 1918, was 30.016 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 5th June, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the east Punjab; Delhi has had 0.25in. and Ambala 0.15in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded here, but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in considerable excess generally. Day temperature is largely below normal in the area of rainfall, the defect amounting to 23 deg. at Ambala and 22 deg. at Delhi. Night temperature is in defect in the east Punjab and in excess in the north.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.90in. of rain and Cawnpore 0.34in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal. Both day and night temperatures are below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above the average generally. Day temperature continues in moderate defect in Rajputana and is lower than usual in lower Sind also. Night temperature is locally below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in considerable defect in the north of the division and in moderate defect in the south except at coast stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal at some stations. Day temperature continues in moderate or considerable defect; night temperature is slightly below normal in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally above normal in Hyderabad. Day temperature continues in slight or moderate defect; night temperature is below the average in east Hyderabad and locally in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab and has been local in the United Provinces while a few showers are reported from Malabar.

Rainfall is likely to continue locally in the United Provinces and the east Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of June, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Do. (4th June) ..	87.2	77.4	59	..	0	0
Jask ..	98.4	82.1	68	..	0	—0.03
Do. (June) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th June) ..	98.8	89.5	59	..	0	—0.10
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	105.3	85.3	66	..	0	—0.01
Rawalpindi ..	104.5	79.4	50	..	0	—0.18
Lahore ..	104.8	81.6	63	..	0.19	+0.14
Hissar ..	96.1	80.1	61	..	0.17	+0.09
Ambala ..	93.9	74.3	81	0.15	1.01	+1.01
Delhi ..	95.0	74.8	89	0.25	0.79	+0.09
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	110.4	75.1	74	0.90	0.90	+0.89
Mainpuri ..	101.9	77.9	66	..	0	0
Jhansi ..	100.8	83.0	54	..	1.26	+1.26
Cawnpore ..	99.4	76.1	82	0.34	0.81	+0.69
Allahabad ..	99.0	78.6	65	..	1.66	+1.66
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	112.5	83.6	67	..	0	0
Karachi ..	87.0	82.0	83	..	0	—0.04
Ajmer ..	94.4	78.4	63	..	0	0
Jaipore ..	100.5	81.2	57	..	0	—0.01
Kotah ..	101.8	83.6	45	..	0	—0.20
Mount Abu ..	77.5	64.8	85	..	0.22	+0.22
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	92.0	80.3	79	..	0	—0.03
Dwarka ..	87.9	82.2	77	..	0	—0.15
Veraval ..	85.6	82.8	78	..	0.03	—0.01
Rajkot ..	97.4	76.5	65	..	0	—0.03
Bhavnagar Para ..	101.8	80.8	68	..	0	—0.29
Surat ..	90.9	81.5	65	..	0.24	+0.06
Ahmedabad ..	101.8	82.2	62	..	0.30	+0.30
Deesa ..	96.8	80.1	68	..	0	0
Neemuch ..	94.1	76.9	60	..	0.01	+0.01
Indore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	94.5	81.8	53	..	0.75	+0.73
Saugor ..	95.2	78.6	59	..	1.66	+1.66
Hoshangabad ..	99.1	78.8	57	..	0.51	+0.34
Khandwa ..	99.3	78.1	56	..	0	—0.15
Akola ..	97.7	77.6	52	..	0.67	+0.33
Amraoti ..	96.3	77.5	53	..	1.62	+1.10
Nagpur ..	95.8	79.8	50	..	2.91	+2.15
Chanda ..	96.9	80.0	63	..	2.45	+2.03
Raipur ..	94.5	77.1	66	..	4.01	+3.74
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	88.8	78.0	83	0.05	1.54	+0.13
Ratnagiri ..	86.7	78.5	77	..	1.82	—1.13
Marmugao ..	87.1	..	76	..	1.54	—1.36
Karwar ..	85.9	78.0	70	..	1.97	—2.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	96.7	75.3	52	..	0	—0.53
Ahmednagar ..	90.8	70.7	65	..	0	—0.69
Poona ..	87.8	71.5	64	..	0.18	—0.54
Sholapur ..	95.6	70.0	59	..	0.11	—0.68
Bijapur ..	91.0	69.2	66	..	0.02	—0.64
Belgaum ..	89.6	66.7	83	0.01	0.37	—0.77
Aurangabad ..	93.6	72.1	67	..	0.22	—0.89
Nizamabad (Indur).	96.9	74.7	59	..	1.08	—0.82
Hyderabad ..	94.3	74.0	68	..	0.77	—0.16
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	87.3	75.5	87	0.33	3.95	—0.39
Calicut ..	85.8	76.4	83	..	2.13	—1.92
Cochin ..	86.4	79.7	76	0.07	2.91	—1.14
Colombo ..	87.0	79.4	81	..	0.25	—1.59
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	99.3	80.1	62	..	..	—0.54
Bellary ..	94.8	74.1	57	..	0.05	—0.36
Cuddapah ..	95.1	79.0	63	..	0.20	—0.30
Madras ..	99.1	78.9	71	..	0.17	—0.13
Bangalore ..	85.6	64.8	67	..	1.01	+0.13
Coimbatore ..	90.4	70.2	65	..	..	—0.27
Trichinopoly ..	101.7	78.8	59	..	..	—0.30
Negapatam ..	99.5	80.3	78	..	..	—0.17

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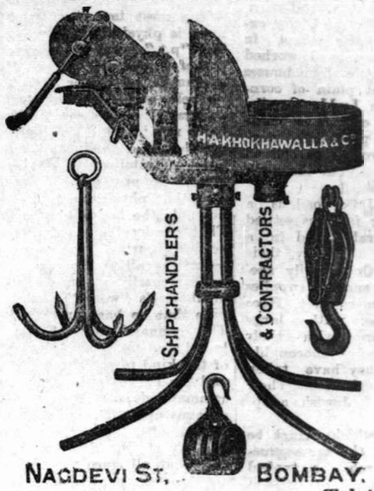

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THE JEW AND AGRICULTURE.

MODEL FARM COLONIES.

SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH PALESTINE.

A sight of the Jewish agricultural colonies in the area now occupied by our victorious troops in Southern Palestine has dispelled two ideas (says a correspondent of the "Times"), which were prevalent among many of us who knew that such colonies existed in the Holy Land. One idea was that the modern Jew was unfitted for agriculture, either because he was hereditarily a townsman of townsmen, or because, as Mr. Bernard Shaw has told us somewhere, he was too clever to waste his time on the thankless earth. Others believed that, if Jewish agricultural settlements existed, they were eleemosynary institutions, kept going by the munificence of charitable millionaires. But we have seen and believe.

The Southern Palestine colonies are tidy villages, with lands which are far more thoroughly and scientifically cutlivated than almost all the Arab estates or the Turkish Crown lands in the Plain of Sharon. The writer visited several Jewish colonies in the plain and in the foothills of the Judaean Plateau, and one of the two small colonies which exist in the mountains of Judaea. Of those in the plain, Rishon Le Zion and Rehoboth may be taken as typical. The former colonies a few miles south-west of Jaffa. It is inhabited mainly by Jews of Russian origin and was founded in 1882, and, after some 15 years of difficulties which were surmounted largely owing to the munificent assistance of Baron Edmond de Rothschild, became, and is now, a thriving agricultural settlement well known throughout the Levant on account of the attribution of its name to the good wine produced by Palestine colonies, and Rishon in particular. It boasts the most capacious wine cellar in the world, contains three large wells, a club, a good library, public baths, which are much appreciated by our troops who are quartered near the municipal buildings, and a hospital with six wards. There are over 1.300 inhabitants living in stone houses, each with its garden around it—a physically and mentally active and healthy folk who cultivate some 3,000 acres. A fine palm grove and long avenues of trees along the streets give the settlement the appearance of an oasis amid rolling plains, flowery green enough during the rainy season, but dry brown in the summer, which lie between the coast dunes and Ramleh.

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT.

Four miles south thereof lies Rehoboth, founded in 1890 by Russian-Polish Jews. It has a population of over 900 souls, including 270 Yemeni Jewish workmen, whose introduction proved a great success. Here, too, as in almost all Jewish colonies, each family has its own house, not luxurious but comfortable, well built, with garden and stable. The wide, sandy roads that run through the village are bordered with avenues of mulberry trees. The communal buildings and the notably large "Beth-am" or people's house, synagogue, and library show that here, as in other Jewish colonies, material comfort is far from being the only object attained. The population is impressively healthy, and the writer has seldom seen so many pretty children as in Rehoboth. Altogether here is a model agricultural community of independent and prosperous small-holders.

Another interesting settlement, this time in the foothills, is Ben Shamen. It is an experimental farm as much as a colony, employing over 120 Jewish work-people, with 600 acres under olives, orchards, and corn. In 1910 workmen of the Betsalel, the excellent Jewish arts and crafts school in Jerusalem, were settled there and worked in brass and silver their little stone houses looking down on the great plain of cornland which stretches, from Lydda to the sea, while their wives wove carpets or made lace. The war, which has practically stopped all demand for their work, has obliged them to return to Jerusalem, but the agricultural workers have remained.

Moza, on the Jerusalem-Jaffa road, is a small colony of five or six families settled on a few pockets of cultivable land in a stony plateau. Its people live by their vineyards and orchards. One family specialises in dairy farming, another supplies vegetables to the Jerusalem market. Here too, one finds healthy farmers with large families, living on good terms with their Arab neighbours, and already thoroughly fixed on the land, which they have taken such pains to clear and cultivate. Their success is another proof of Jewish adaptability.

There are other colonies which cannot be described here, but present the same general features—Petach Tikvah, a typical garden town, a large edition of Rishon with some 3,000 inhabitants, Beer Sobial or Kahtiniah, Ekron Katrah, and many more. They are all of the same type, governed by their vaads, or village councils, which have greater powers and responsibilities than many town councils in Europe. They are elected annually by all the adult landowners and resident taxpayers of three years' standing independently of sex. They are responsible for the division of taxation local and imperial, among the colonists, for school and religious institutions, public health, and registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and titles to land. The general policy of the colonies is directed and their needs looked after by an elected federal committee which is in touch with the European Zionist organisations.

SUFFERING ENDURED.

The relations between our troops and the Jewish villagers are good. Our men enjoy the sight of these villages and their well-tilled fields, of shady orchards full of blossom, and, above all, of the comfortable stone houses, which remind them of home.

But this picture of Jewish village life in South Palestine must not give the impression that the Zionist colonies suffered little from war. It is due only to their admirable communal organisation that they have not been ruined. After the outbreak of war inter-communication between the colonies having been largely forbidden, inland trade came to a standstill, and the ensuing accumulations of stores led to requisitions on a large scale, especially of agricultural implements, barbed wire, machinery, etc., which were only to be found in the colonies.

Similarly grain and animals for transport were requisitioned much more heavily than in the case of Arab villages. Extortion was a natural accompaniment. Financial help from Europe and America and a proportional distribution of losses and gains alleviated the situation to a certain extent, but the cruel evacuation of the Jews from Jaffa in April, 1917, was the final blow to trade, and threw a great economic burden upon many of the colonies.

As regards agriculture generally, the colonists have kept up the plantations and sowed the fields steadily, despite locust plagues and Turkish requisitions. The number taken as conscripts is small, but during the autumn of 1917 many men were arrested on trumped-up political charges and sent to Damascus.

Petach Tikveh, which was some time in the No Man's Land between the British and Turkish forces, suffered much from Turkish looting, and was damaged by shell fire. Katrah village, where severe fighting occurred, suffered damage amounting to about £3,500. Considerable loans will be required by some of the colonies to enable work to continue on the pre-war scale and to minimize the effects of the severe set-back which they have suffered, but which the colonists have not allowed to depress their hopes or weaken their energies.

After three-and-a-half years of war a total population of about 8,000 souls still inhabits the redeemed Jewish illages and cultivates over 6,000 acres patiently and intelligently.

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ARMY GAMES.

KEEPING THE SOLDIER'S "TAIL UP."

"All ranks have their tails well up," wrote General Salmond from G.H.Q., in acknowledging a telegram of congratulation from the Air Ministry on the splendid work of all ranks of R.N.A.S., R.F.C., and the Australian Flying Corps. This is an Army phrase that is seldom seen in print, says C. R. G. in the "Daily Mail," but it occurs often in speech and in the homely letters from the front. Writing home an officer will say: "Our men have got their tails up." It is a phrase of much meaning, for when the soldier's tail, like that of a good foxhound, is "up" he can do marvels.

But there are times when even the best of tails can hardly be condemned if it droops a little. It may be caused by a long spell of pain and suffering from wounds, or from one of the ailments of war time that may be even harder to bear than wounds.

The angle of this metaphorical tail of "Tommy's" is particularly the concern of the command depots, which nowadays receive most of the men discharged from hospital in this country. He leaves the hospital when his wounds are healed or his sickness cured, but he cannot return to his reserve unit until he is fit to do his full work again. The command depot spans the gap. It gives him exercise—graduated according to his strength, and entertainment too, not only in his spare time but also as part of his treatment.

The most important part of that treatment is physical training—of the new kind. The "p.t." of the Army has been humanised out of knowledge lately. The old style of gymnastic instructor with his swelling chest scarcely survives now except in the comic papers. His successor is strong and fit, but he is not burdened with the over-developed muscles of a freak, and he is nimble and quick of intellect. He is typical of the system he practises. For it is recognised now that physical exercise should develop not only the body but also the mind as well. That is why the playing of games forms a very big part of the Army gymnastic system—most of all at the command depots.

Temporarily playing these games as part of his day's "work," a man might well imagine that he has returned to his boyhood. The gymnastic staff of the Army have collected and invented some hundreds of games of the kind played by children in the streets and the elementary school yards. In the command depots they are played by men of all ages up to 50, and even more, with frank enjoyment.

Many of them have never played any games at all since they left school. They seem to take part in them with all the more gusto for that reason, and if their wives and children could visit the playing fields they would be astonished. They would see their husbands and fathers scattered in small groups about the field, all earnestly engaged in some game or other. Some would be playing at endless variations of the game of "touch." Perhaps others would have formed a ring with clasped hands while three men outside tried to break through and catch two others inside, the circle meanwhile doing all they could to prevent them. And in the middle of another ring would be a couple provoking roars of merriment by a blindfold boxing contest.

What is the good of it all?

Ask the sergeant-maior who is superintending the games. "It makes a man active," he will tell you. "It gives him something fresh to think about. And, best of all, it makes him laught. He can't laugh without forgetting his troubles; and every time that happens, up goes his tail!"

SEAPLANE STORIES.

THE NAVY OF THE AIR.

At a Royal review of the fleet not very long before the war the sensational novelty was the flight of a seaplane, piloted by a famous commander, over the line of battleships. Since that wonderful birth, writes the "Manchester Guardian," under the urgent stimulus of war the Royal Naval Air Service has grown marvellously. In March, 1914, we possessed 62 seaplanes; nowadays they follow the tracks of battles in the air like migrating birds. By dipping into the logs of the Service you can realise something of the fruits of their persistent and courageous efforts. The R.N.A.S. is carrying on the traditions of the British Navy, and to that praise nothing can be added.

At dawn on August 5, 1914, seaplanes and airships were prowling about looking for trouble. From that starting-point one may glance at a few sample achievements. There was the raid on Cuxhaven on the first Christmas of the war—a bold and fruitful flight,—and jumping a long interval one can recall the intrepid flying in Mesopotamia and the dropping of over 19,000lb. of food into Kut in April, 1916. Wherever the British Navy has been fighting, by land or sea, the navy of the air has been in it. At the Battle of Jutland one of the first things that happened was a daring reconnaissance by seaplane, which Sir David Beatty sent up to identify four German cruisers. They had to fly at a height of 900ft. and within 3,000 yards, but they did their job. When the German cruisers appeared off the east coast early in April a seaplane gave chase to a couple of Zeppelins while other airmen were bombing the flying battleships, in spite of a fury of anti-aircraft fire.

In the days before the Zeppelins had learnt wisdom the men of the R.N.A.S. gave them some hot times. The seaplanes have the destruction of three Zeppelins to their credit. Whenever Gothas have been over here, the R.N.A.S. has been waiting for them on the home journey, and they have accounted for 22 of the Gothas that took part in 24 raids. The story of the bombing raids is long and exciting. There was one busy fortnight when 33 attacks were made on railways and harbours, aerodromes, and so on, in the course of which 106,732lb. of bombs were dropped.

LOGBOOK YARNS.

The squadrons have had some of the liveliest work. Here are one or two yarns from the logbooks. On one occasion aseaplane patrolling sighted two German destroyers and attacked one with bombs, damaging the deck and stanchions. The pilot then dived to 1,000 feet and attacked the vessel with a Lewis gun, firing one tray at a distance of 300 yards, scoring hits on the deck and forepart.

Single-handed fights by R.N.A.S. airmen with three, four and five hostile machines are quite common events, and as often as not one or more of the enemy machines has been destroyed. Once an airman who was fighting two German aeroplanes was hit twice in the right arm. Finding that he was losing much blood he held the artery with his left hand, and flew the machine with the stick between his legs. He made a safe landing. One memorable flight was an encounter by a British pilot with five hostile machines at 13,000 feet off Middelkerke. He went for them single-handed, and four retreated. Into the fifth, a Fokker, he fired twenty rounks, and it made a steep dive into the sea at Ostend. The pilot found himself close to a large Aviatik, and he used the rest of his tray upon it. The Aviatik also dived. On his way home the pilot met another aviatik near Mariakerke. He swooped upon it from 13,000 feet, and forced it to descend.

One noteworthy fight against odds was on a summer day last year, when there was a battle royal between ten Sopwith scouts and about twenty-five Germans between Ostend and Thistelles. The enemy formation was broken up completely, and great was the wreckage thereof. In the war in the East the R.N.A.S. has had great adventures. There have been famous long flights, and most satisfactory harrying of the Turk by our bombers. On returning from one of these an airman was brought down by machine-gun fire near Manza River. He burnt his machine, and, while the enemy were actually rushing towards him over the marshes, another colleague swooped down and picked him up.

A SURPRISE FOR THE KAISER.

The official record of a bombing attack on Chanak contains the news that it was intended as a surprise for the Kaiser, who was known to be paying a visit to the Dardanelles at that time. There were signs that something spectacular was being staged for the great War Lord. In spite of bad weather, this very risky attack was carried out, and one machine of several that set out reached the spot. On his return journey the airman struck the side of a mountain in the dark, and the machine caught fire on crashing. The pilot was badly hurt, but he was able to climb out of his machine, and next morning he was rescued by a Greek shepherd. At dawn next day seven of his colleagues revenged him, and heartily bombed the town in spite of bad weather and heavy showers.

Here, finally, is an exciting story of an adventure with the Bulgarians in October, 1916. A number of machines were sent from Imbros to Bucharest, a distance of 310 miles. They all got there. This was a great feat, because the weather was atrocious. One pilot lost control in a thunderstorm over the Balkan mountains. He fell from 9,000 feet to 1,000 feet at which height he emerged from the clouds upside down, regaining control at 500ft. The machine looped the loop in the clouds several times. The pilot landed to repair his machine close to a Bulgarian camp.

As he was taxying off a party of Bulgars opened fire. The pilot charged into them and scattered them with a few rounds from his machine-gun. He then followed a river in the hope of striking the Danube, and some Bulgarians on a barge opened fire on him with rifles. The pilot turned back and emptied a tray of ammunition into them, whereupon they all jumped into the water. After crossing the Danube he ran into rain and fog, completely losing his bearings. In the end he came down in Russian territory, and went back to Bucharest by train.

THE MIKADO'S ARMY.

JAPAN'S AMAZING RISE AS A MILITARY POWER.

If secrecy, as is often remarked, is the key to success in war, no army was ever likely to achieve success in the same measure as the Japanese, writes military correspondent in "The Sphere." The General Staff at Tokio is probably the best-informed in the world—as it certainly is the least informing. The German military year-books, which display such minute and up-to-date knowledge of all the other armies, tell us little about Japan. They even contain footnotes humbly recording the fact that in respect of the Mikado's Army, precise statistics and other data are practically unobtainable. The Tokio War Office, unlike that of Berlin, does not publish detailed tables of its peace—let alone its war—establishment. We know vaguely that the active troops (or Geneki) number some twenty-two divisions, of which nineteen, including the Imperial Guard, are raised in Japan proper, two in Korea, and one in Manchuria; that a Japanese division, on a peace footing, is computed at 12,500 men with thirty-six field-guns, and at 18,700 men with fifty-four field-guns on a war footing; that behind every one of the nineteen active divisions raised in Japan there stands a Yobi (or reserve) division and a Kobi (or Landwehr) division; so that in the first instance the Japanese field army would aggregate forty-one first-line and nineteen second-line divisions, or sixty in all; that there are, in addition, numerous independent brigades of cavalry, of field, heavy-field, heavy, and mountain artillery, which would increase the Japanese field strength to something like 1,500,000 men. But such a force does not take into account the vast reservoir of man-power connoted by the supplementary reserve (or Hoju), which is composed of the fittest men between the ages of twenty and twenty-eight not taken for the Geneki, and recalls our old militia or special reserve by its three training periods of ninety, sixty, and sixty days respectively.

And then there is the Landsturm (or Kokumin), including all the young untrained men from seventeen upwards as well as the trained reservists between thirty-eight and forty-one. If we bear in mind the fact that Japan proper has a population of over 55,000,000, or, including her dependencies, of over 70,000,000, it will be seen that a full mobilisation of her man-power should produce a field army as large as Germany's. But it would be well to remember that Japan's industrial conditions might not enable her to equip and maintain in the field more than one-fourth or thereabouts of her able-bodied manhood. As a matter of fact, of the 500,000 to 600,000 young Japanese who reach military age in each year, only about 120,000 are enlisted in the active army. As a result of this selection the Japanese soldier is, in point of individual fitness, the peer of our old regulars. For quality, mental as well as physical, he could give points to the average recruit of any other nation.

THE WAR MACHINE.

But there is something yet more remarkable than the Japanese soldier, and that is the Japan war-machine, as perfect and scientific in its way as the German. It is generally assumed that Germany, during the last half-century, had led the world in nearly all things pertaining to the science of war. Alone Japan might dispute that claim. The German, after all, is only "perfective" the Japanese is inventive. The German General Staff had anticipated but in part the present trench warfare, and they had only so anticipated it because of Japan's experiences and experiments before Port Arthur in 1904-5. Japan it was who, in that campaign, really discovered trench warfare. Even General von Beseler Germany's premier siege expert, the victor of Antwerp and Brest-Litovsk, has been compelled to acknowledge this. Before Port Arthur General Nogi employed pretty well all the mechanical devices with which France and Flanders have long since rendered us familiar. He employed hand grenades, smoke clouds, 11-in. mortars, trench catapults (firing bamboo tubes filled with dynamite into the Russian lines). He it was who first practised the so-called "limited offensive", in which the attacking army advances stealthily, and preferably by night, towards the field works of its opponent, by leaps and bounds, covering no more than a few hundred yards at a time, and digging itself in on each successive occasion; in brief, as a Japanese text-book puts it, the attacker must push his fortifications in front of him as a manner of shield. There is a wonderful dash about the Japanese soldier, and in the Japanese generals a ruthlessness equalling the German (save in the latter's lack of chivalry), but also a deal of cunning and deliberation in the methods of both men and leaders.

Now Japan, we may be sure, will have derived the fullest possible benefit from her own experiences at Port Arthur. Indeed, the attention which she has always paid to field fortification during manoeuvres, and to the expansion of her heavy artillery, would testify to such a preoccupation. Her heavy field batteries, formed into independent brigades or "pbalanxes", comprise a 4.1-in. gun and 4.7 and 5.9-in. howitzers. But the mobile section of her garrison artillery is armed with even heavier weapons, a 5.9-in. gun, 7.9 and 9.4-in. howitzers (the last-named weapon more powerful by far than the corresponding one in the German Army, the notorious 8.2in.). Since the days of Port Arthur Japan must have improved upon her 11-in. mortar, the wonder of that time; and rumour has it that she had herself anticipated Germany's employment in the field of the long-range gun as well.

GENERAL STAFF.

There remains the question of leadership. In this connection, even apart from Marshals Yamagata and Oku, Japan is fortunate in possessing a large number of generals who were already brigadiers or divisional commanders in 1904-5, and, like Germany, she believes in experience—in old, not in young, generals—old, that is, but fit. And she also believes in a highly centralised direction of military operations, the General Staff controlling every movement in the field from afar, yet with minuteness. Rigidity is avoided by a device peculiar to the Japanese Army. Every member of that army, be his rank ever so humble, can communicate directly and confidentially with a section of the General Staff should he wish to make any suggestions as to possible tactical improvements or operative ideas pertaining to his section of the front. Thus are independent thought and talent noted, encouraged, and rewarded, and the commanders in the field are kept up to the mark by the certainty that their sins of omission will not escape the vigilance of their keenest juniors. This Japanese innovation is one that some of the Allied War Offices would do well to copy. Like the secrecy to which I referred above, it is a key to Japan's amazing rise as a military power.

DEBUSSY.

AN APPRECIATION.

The death of Debussy removes from modern music one of its greatest personalities, perhaps the most, original creative force since Wagner, writes Mr. Henry Coates in the "Daily Chronicle." Although it is only in the last 20 years or so that the world has known his music, its influence on composers of to-day has been enormous. Already his work has founded a new school of young composers, not only in France, but in other countries; and even the older men have come under the spell of his remarkable ideas and methods.

Debussy's music first appeared at a time when the Wagnerian influence had begun to degenerate into commonplaces, and he immediately turned the trend of modern composition into a new and unexplored region by the original harmonic system he employed and his impressionistic style.

Up to Wagner's day composers founded their work upon melody, rhythm, harmony, and instrumental colour, using these ingredients more or less in the order named. Debussy began at the other end, and much of his music relies for its effect purely upon colour, both of instrumentation and harmony. The harmonic basis upon which he worked, that of the whole-tone scale, had never before been employed in the way in in which Debussy used it, and in this most important field he was a pioneer, opening up new musical paths the importance of which is scarcely yet realised.

A MASTER MUSICIAN.

At first his music was termed revolutionary, and as fierce a discussion raged around it as in the case of Wagner and Strauss. But of late years he had been universally accepted as a master musician, and great regret will be felt that he has not been spared to add to the master-pieces he has already produced, chief of which is his opera "Pelleas et Melisande," a setting of Maeterlinck's poem so perfect that it is unlikely any other musician will over attempt to clothe the poet's lines in music.

Most of Debussy's music shows him as a visionary inspired by the mysteries of Nature, or the rich imagery of poets such as Maeterlinck, Uerlaine and Baudedaire. His exquisite pianoforte music is almost the only great contribution to the literature of that instrument since Chopin, while his songs are amongst the most wonderful things in all vocal art.

Debussy had a charming personality and although of an extremely retiring disposition, made several visits to England, during each of which he was an honoured and admired guest amongst English musicians. Nowhere, indeed, has the appreciation of his work been greater than in this country, where his orchestral compositions, as well as his opera and smaller pieces, are constantly performed. Both in his person and in his work he was typical of the artist of modern France, and a true Parisian, spending most of his time in his beautiful house in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, where much of his finest music has been written. It is understood that several works upon which he had been engaged, amongst others a new opera, were nearly completed at the time of his death.

A Simla message, dated the 4th, says:—The inaugural meeting of the Central Publicity Board was held to-day. Sir William Vincent, president, explained briefly the objects of the meeting, after which the Board considered in detail a number of important suggestions for the propaganda work both in urban and rural areas. These will include official news, lantern slides, cinematographs, posters, advertisements, agent lecturers, and press activities. The relation between Provincial and Central Boards was considered and settled, ways and means for the propaganda work also engaged the attention of the meeting. A meeting of the Food Supply and Transport Board was also held this morning.

Two more of the European assistants of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd., have to be added to the already long roll of the honour of that Company. The recent casualty lists showed amongst the killed Lt. Lionel H. L. Carver, Irish Guards and Captain William R. Dib, M.C., R.F.A. Both these gentlemen had joined up since the beginning of war.

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FIGHT FOR GAUCHE WOOD.

HEROIC DEFENCE.

STORIES OF WOUNDED MEN

Gauche Wood will be a name that will live as long in the annals of South Africa as Delville Wood, says a correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," for here the division to which the South Africans belonged held three divisions of the enemy and delayed the capture of the wood for twenty-four hours, when they were forced to retire. The Germans began pouring in gas at 5-30 in the morning of March 21, and continued to do so until 7.45. The mist was so thick that the men could not see twenty yards ahead, and the enemy were invisible till waves of them in close formation appeared. There was nothing in the nature of a surprise, as the attack had been expected for days and all was in readiness, but the thick weather greatly favoured the enemy. The mist was bad enough, but, in addition, the enemy put up a barrage of smoke, so that our men did not know the Germans were there until they were right on them. The gas is believed to have been the new kind, called "blue cross", which is quite odourless.

The gallant force held on from 5-30 in the morning till eight at night, during which time there was a veritable massacre of the enemy. One officer did splendid work in holding, with forty men, one of the adjoining trenches from which there had been a retirement. He established the position, and by holding the trench kept the line intact and assured a line of communication. He only retired with the remnant of his force at ten p.m. Another officer, though hit by a shell and gassed, carried on, and only retired with what remained of his company at three a.m. on the 22nd. From five in the morning of the 21st till nine in the morning of the 22nd the troops, without food or drink, maintained the fight while the enemy masses came on without cessation. Their advance was marvellous. They approached, many wearing brand-new uniforms, in compact close formation, looking neither to the right nor left, and marched right into our fire. Whole lines were wiped out, but the others behind went on, triding over the bodies of the slain. The trenches were full of German dead. Our men hurled bombs at the enemy as they came along. There were two very strong points in the wood. The colonel sent up an orderly to see what had happened to one company. The orderly ran up to one trench and found a dug-out full of Germans. Then, with great bravery, he captured one German and brought him back to headquarters through the masses of the enemy.

A non-commissioned officer narrated his experiences as follows: "I was in Delville Wood, but that was nothing to Gauche Wood, which will be for ever a memory in South Africa. I have never seen such bloodshed or imagined such horrors. To begin with, for two hours there was nothing but gas and fog so dense that you could not see more than a few yards in front of you. Presently the enemy lifted his barrage and the Germans were on us, and hand-to-hand fighting began. It was now that three enemy divisions were attacking the wood, and papers we found showed that they were ordered to take it at all cost. They came up, each division en echelon. The whole of that wood was held for twenty-four hours against three German divisions. The result was that the enemy did not take the wood on the first day. From 5 a.m. on the 21st till 10 a.m. there was drum-fire from both sides. The din was such that we could not hear one another speak at a few yards distance. When the fog lifted at ten and the hand-to-hand fighting began, the enemy fought well. Their losses were awful, but they never stopped, and came up in increasing waves

1,500 GERMANS WIPED OUT.

"As soon as darkness fell we evacuated the wood.

"At five in the morning of the 22nd fighting was resumed at Heudicourt, to which we had retreated. Again the German losses were terrible, and the scene in the brilliant sunshine unforgettable. At one place, Revillon Farm, the enemy massed 1,500 troops. Our field and machine-guns caught them, and we could see their blackened corpses all over the place. Scarcely a man survived. On the night of the 22nd the Germans arrived at Heudicourt, which was held by remnants of a South African regiment. We held on as long as possible, and then retired on Sorel. That night the brigade assembled between Sorel and Nurlu, marched in the direction of Peronne, where we were put on outpost, to watch the enemy movements on the main Peronne-Cambrai road. We marched that night twelve miles, and though utterly worn out with fatigue and lack of food, the men were cheery and sanguine. On the morning of the 23rd the enemy again opened a heavy bombardment, and reached our positions at 7.30, when we gradually fell back, and I was wounded by a shell bursting in front of me."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Policyholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). The Tenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders at 5 p.m. (S. T.), and an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders soon thereafter, at the Company's Registered Office, 67, Apollo Street, Fort.

FRIDAY, June 7.

Mails for Mauritius will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong Via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 9.

Mails for Muscat, Jack, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bushire and Gwadur, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 8-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m., on Saturday.

MONDAY, June 10.

Bombay War Conference. Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Matriculation Examination results declared, 1 p.m.
High Court re-opens after Summer vacation.
St. George's Hospital Nursing Association. Annual Meeting, Killick's Building, Fort, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 12.

Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay to support the Second Government of India War Loan, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co.: At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S. T.).

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

	Bombay. Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	7 40	21 20

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

KHOJA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During May patients treated in this Dispensary were as under:—Women, 664. Children, 239; Total 903.

FREE READING ROOM.

The reading room attached to the South Indian Club Ramachandra Mansions, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, is opened to the public from 7 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. on all days, except Sundays.

THECSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), this evening at 6-30 p.m. on "Master of Wisdom and the Theosophical Society". The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Prof. Narayen Keshav Beheray will deliver a public lecture on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), upon "Direction of Modern Education" at Girgaum Boys' Gujarati School, (Old Government Book Depot) near Prarthana Samaj. Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

The Committee of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute invite competitive essays from college students of either sex for "The Bai Aimai K. R. Cama Prize" of the value of Rs. 50 on the following subject:—"Zoroastrian Creed declared in the Mazda-Yacno Ahmi (Yacna Ha XII, Sections 8-9) prayer." The essays should be written in a neat, legible hand and should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Hornby Road, Fort, on or before the 15th July, 1918. Each essay should be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name and should be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his post office address and a declaration that the essay sent in is *bona fide* his or her own composition.

The death has occurred at Lucknow from heat-stroke of Mr. J. A. Perdrian, one of the oldest residents of Lucknow. Mr. Perdrian was formerly attached to the Medical Department and first went to Lucknow in 1866. He went to Meerut with the 5th Lancers and was in Kabul Campaign attached to the British Regiment. He subsequently took to business with remarkable success.

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FIRE IN MANGALDAS ROAD

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 5,800.

Early on Wednesday morning a fire broke out in a house belonging to Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansoor, in Mangaldas Road near Crawford Market. A tailor was living on the first floor and the ground floor was occupied by shops and godowns. The fire engines soon succeeded in putting out the fire; but a lot of damage was caused by water, and the loss is put down at Rs. 5,800. The origin of the fire has not been found out.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz at the Esplanade Police Court, Chief Excise Inspector Talyarkhan charged Rama Bapu with possessing six pounds of opium valued at Rs. 240 without a license on the 5th instant. The accused was arrested while going towards Carnac Road with the drug in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty, and he was fined Rs. 200, or six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CONSTABLE KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR

Police Constable No. 726A was on duty on Tuesday noon near the Flora Fountain and was going to stop a victoria which was on the wrong side of the road, when he stopped in front of motor car No. O. H. M. S. 27 and was knocked down. The car was driven by one Albert D'Souza, and was occupied by Major Hamilton, I.M.S. The sepoy was taken to the G. T. Hospital for treatment, as he received some abrasions.

LEAKY RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is a considerable number of railway passengers travelling between Victoria Terminus and Kalyan and intermediate stations. Especially the 3rd class daily passenger traffic is so heavy that it brings an enormous income to the G. I. P. Railway Company in exchange for their Season Tickets. The 3rd class compartments are so badly leaking during the present rains that the passengers (I can only speak of 3rd class passengers as I am one of them and have no knowledge if the higher class passengers have also to submit to the same troubles) have to be standing in the compartment all along their journey even in spite of there being ample room for them to be seated. It would only seem fair on the part of the Railway authorities if the 3rd class compartments are properly repaired and the passengers provided with seats for which they pay.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. DARNE.

Thana, June 4.

PRICES CONTROLLER DEFIED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please publish the following in your esteemed journal as it is of public interest.

Yesterday evening I went to the Null Bazar to buy a phylee of white salt. The licensed salt vendor inside the market by name Nanoo Miya Mahomed Jerdoz would not sell the salt at less than 6 annas a phylee, though the Controller of Food Prices has fixed the price for white Goregaon salt at annas four a phylee. I reported this matter to Mr. J. J. Motiwalla, Market Inspector, attached to Null Bazar. He came with me with the Controller's price list and tried to pursuade him to sell at the price fixed by the Controller. But the man was very defiant and would not sell it at less than six annas. As I badly required the salt and as I found the Inspector could not force him to stick to the prices fixed by the Controller, I was reluctantly compelled to pay six annas before the above Inspector who would bear out my statement, and buy one phylee. The Inspector asked me to report him to the Controller and assured me that he himself would report him to the Market Superintendent. What is the use of the Controller fixing the prices when the licensed vendors in the markets are allowed to sell the necessaries of life at any prices they like. Has the Municipality no power to cancel the licenses of such vendors when profiteering by them, is reported to them? Will the Controller of Prices and the Municipal Commissioner take notice of this complaint and put down the price of salt to the standard fixed by the Controller and alleviate a public grievance?—Yours, etc.,

H. G. VAZ.

Bellasis Road, Byculla, June 2nd.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MUSLIM STUDENTS

The following scholarships for higher education are at the disposal of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, and will be awarded to deserving Muslim students. Applications should be sent to the Honorary Secretaries, in the prescribed form of the Anjuman, before the 25th instant:—

5 Prof. Mirza Hairat Scholarships, each of Rs. 10 per mensem.

2 Haji Haroon Siddik Scholarships, each of Rs. 15 p.m.

2 Sir Currimbhoy E. Bt. Scholarships (Commerce and Industry), each of Rs. 8 p.m.

Kazi Kabiruddin Scholarship (Commerce) of Rs. 8 p.m.

1 Sir Rasulkhanji Scholarship (Science) of Rs. 12 p.m.

1 Haji Suleman A. Wahed Scholarship (Veterinary), of Rs. 5 p.m.

1 Ibrahimbhoy Mohamed Sayani Scholarship (for Kaira or Broach students) of Rs. 11 p.m.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA June 5.

With the exception of Kamarhatty which advanced to Rs. 621 there was not very much doing in the jute share market. Coals and miscellaneous also ruled dull and inactive. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Sowardih 12-8.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 370; Clive (ord) 292; Fort William (ord) 308; Howrah (ord) 41-12; Kamarhatty (ord) 621; Kanknarrah (ord) 715; Nothbrook (ord) 53-4; Reliance (ord) 36-10.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 22; s.l.; Bengal Brass 28-4; Bengal Aerating Gas 167; Dunbar Cotton (ord) 56-8; Indian Iron and Steel 3 p; Kelvin Jute (deb) par; Titaghur Paper (ord) 323.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-4 to Rs. 64-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 64-12 to Rs. 65.

The Mazagon Institute sent a telegram to his Excecllency the Governor offering hearty congratulations to his Majesty the King-Emperor upon his birthday.

Breaches caused by floods on Prome Rangoon line have now all been repaired and through running resumed, a highly creditable engineering feat.

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF BOMBAY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

On the occasion of the Birthday of his Majesty the King, Emperor of India, the following telegram was despatched by his Excellency Lord Willingdon:—

"On behalf of the Government and People of the Bombay Presidency I tender to your Majesty our grateful and loyal congratulations on the occasion of your Majesty's Birthday."

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to send the following reply:—

"I wish to express my warmest thanks for the loyal greetings on my birthday from the Governor and People of Bombay Presidency. I welcome this opportunity of assuring the inhabitants of this great Province of my unceasing interest in their welfare and prosperity."

A POLICE CONSTABLE CONVICTED.

On Thursday Mr. A. P. Peters, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, convicted Chanehal Tewari, a Police constable of Howrah, of letting off two accused persons from his lawful custody on taking Rs. 16 as bribe.

On 20th March Constable Ujagir on duty at Cullen Place, Howrah, was ordered by Head-constable Mukhlal Gosain on receipt of information that railway coolies removed goods from the Howrah station to arrest those coolies suspected of carrying something concealed about their persons. Ujagir arrested two coolies, named Bechan and Bharasa, in the presence of Sergeant Murray of the Traffic Police. Constable Chanehal (accused) happened to be present there in plain clothes. The accused coolies were taken to Sergeant Murray and 7½ seers of wheat were found on them. Sergt Murray sent them in charge of the two constables to the Golabarie Police. The constables took the accused to a salt gola where they informed the friends of the coolies that they might be let off if they paid the constables, Rs. 16. The amount was paid and the coolies were let off. The two constables returned to the outpost and told Mukhlal that the coolies had been released on bail by the Golabaree police, Mukhlal enquired and ascertained the real facts and sent up Chanehal, Ujagir absconded.

The Magistrate sentenced Chanehal to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 60 in default two months more. No separate sentence was passed under Section 223 I. P. C.

EXPERIENCES OF NATIVE STATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following will be found useful to the public in connection with the remarks on Native States made by Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in his presidential address at the recent Baroda Conference.

It has been my misfortune to pass through some of the Native States of Kathiawar, Rajkote, Vadhavan, Vankaner, Morvi and Cutch. I do not wish to describe in detail my sad experiences, which, no doubt interesting, would occupy several columns of your paper. I merely put here my personal observations and deductions, gathered at the cost of a lot of trouble and expense, with a view to their being made a common cause for correction by the public and the authorities.

1. That those Native States are very irregularly and high-handedly managed.

2. Many a time the subjects are charged unlawful taxes. When I entered the jurisdiction of Cutch I was made to pay 7½ per cent. duty on whatever cash and ornaments I had.

3. The currency notes of the British Government are, no legal tender. I was refused several times their acceptances and the full payment of the specified amount.

4. The private and family grudges amongst different chiefs are enforced upon the subjects. Sometimes persons are refused passage in another Native State.

So, it appears that our Indian autocrats can stand on a par or some per cents. higher than our turbulent bureaucrats.

I hope, that these few elementary remarks would invite others of a better kind from the mouth of some of the state officers themselves, so that the suppressed grievances there may be exposed along with those in the British India, in order to determine the future status of the Native States.—Yours, etc.,

NARANDAS PURSHOTTAM.

Cutch-Anjar.

MAN WHO SAVED A WARSHIP.

A naval man's gallant action which saved the loss of many lives and probably his ship was honoured in the "Gazette." It was announced that the King had conferred the Albert Medal on Mr. Albert William Newman, acting mate of the Royal Navy.

In October last an alarm of fire was given in the magazine of one of his Majesty's ships. Acting Mate Albert William Newman, who was on the upper deck, proceeded to the magazine as soon as he heard of the alarm and saw smoke issuing from a box of cordite.

Opening the lid, he passed the cartridges on to the upper deck, where they were thrown overboard. One cartridge in the middle of the box was very hot, and smoke was issuing from it.

It is considered, the official report says, that by his prompt and gallant action, Mr. Newman saved the magazine from blowing up and the loss of many lives.

Excellent reports of tin dredging resulting in Katun area of Thaton district are to hand. The Hon. Mr. Lim Chin Tsong has secured a valuable concession in that area and a large dredge brought from F. M. States has started to work with favourable returns. Mr. A. E. Wallemberg, managing director of Burma Gold Dredging Co., Ltd., in consideration of fifty per cent. interest and lien on the assets, is going to finance the Gold Dredging Company, but gold dredging operations are being discontinued in Myitkyina area and he is devoting consideration to the prospects of tin dredging.

BOMBAY'S LEPER PROBLEM.

IMPORTANCE OF PROPER HOUSING.

At a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding, a letter from Mr. D. R. Dandekar was considered. Mr. Dandekar invited attention to letters which had appeared in "The Bombay Chronicle" regarding the control and segregation of lepers, the demolition of houses declared unfit for human habitation, and submitted that legislative measures should be taken if leprosy was to be stamped out. He stated that the operations regarding houses proposed to be declared unfit for human habitation should be conducted with sympathy and that houses should not be condemned unless very good reasons existed for doing so. Mr. Dandekar also stated that the result of enforcement of improvements by Municipal authorities was that many of the house-owners had to borrow money at ruinous rates of interest.

The letter was forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that it be recorded.

MADRAS LABOUR UNION.

MR. KESAVA PILLAY ON WORKMEN'S RIGHTS.

A meeting of the mill-hands and labourers of Madras was held at Perambore Barracks on the 1st instant, attended by over three thousand persons.

Mr. Kesava Pillai, was voted to the chair.

Mr. Pillai delivered a long and lucid speech in Tamil extending over an hour, in the course of which he narrated the circumstances that brought about the existence of the Union which has now on its rolls more than 1600 members. He said it was due to their own desire to have an organization to cultivate a sense of fellowship and brotherhood, and to safeguard their interests. He pointed out that the complaints of the millhands were rather less in the Perambore mills than in the Choolai mill which is under Indian management. The price having risen abnormally, their complaint of inadequate wages, fixed long ago, was but just, which should engage the attention of the companies, and meet with prompt and pathetic response. When the companies were known to be making huge profits and declaring large dividends, it was their duty to see that their working men were paid proper wages to get stomachful of food for themselves and their wives and children. Half-fed working men could not be so efficient as properly fed and contented men. They had heard of the associations of millhands in Bombay, Ahmedabad, and in other places and very rightly asked to be helped to form themselves into associations to promote their own welfare. They had no politics, except the politics of guarding themselves and their families from half starvation, and the effects of overwork and ill-feeding. He made references to the alleged alarm of the mill-owners, which might be honestly held and not pretended to gag them and to escape from paying an increased and just wage out of their large profits; and also to the false apprehensions of the Government based on baseless reports, and exhorted the mill-hands to give an undertaking that they would during the pendency of the terrible war, cooperate with their employers in turning materials useful for the war, and never think of obtaining redress by resorting to strikes. They were all interested in the complete victory to their King's arms. Their welfare was involved in it. They were fully aware of it. The audience responded to the call of "no strike during the war," raising their hands. Mr. Pillai said that they should not hesitate, however, to submit representations firmly and unitedly for the redress of their grievances.

He also touched on the drink evil and exhorted the members to reclaim their brethren who might be addicted to the vice. He appealed to them to appoint panchayatdars for settling their differences and to start co-operative societies to save themselves from usuries. Incidentally, he replied to Mr. C. Desikachary's article While praising Mr. Chariyar's public activities, he was surprised to see that he should advocate that Mr. Wadia should not help them in their endeavour to ventilate their grievances and to ameliorate their condition by co-operation, as such unionised to discontent. He asked them not to be discouraged by such writings and proceed with their work taking lessons from the great English leaders like Keir, Hardie and Burns.

Sister Balambal in proposing a vote of thanks to the chair, eloquently dwelt on their duty as loyal subjects, and exhorted them to improve themselves.

The meeting was very orderly and attentive.—"Indian Patriot."

CONTROL OF CIVIL SUPPLIES IN BENGAL

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

Mr. C. F. Beadel has been appointed Director of Civil Supplies in Bengal. His duties will be to consider the stocks of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life in Bengal, to receive and examine applications from merchants and others for the movement of traffic in the province to scrutinize reports and demands sent to him by district officers within the province and to issue certificates of urgency or preference for the transport of goods.

A CRIMINAL SUSPECT ARRESTED AFTER 14 YEARS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 4.

The Rangoon C. I. D. arrested on Saturday a man said to be Jarkaram Bur, alleged to be wanted since 1904 for murder in Ghazipur. The inspector of police had to threaten to shoot the man before he surrendered. The arrested man is alleged to have been concerned in the murder of a man with whom his wife was stated to have been unduly familiar. Two others who were with him were arrested in 1904 but Jarkaram escaped.

SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION.

"PATRIKA'S" SUGGESTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

Referring to the special session of the Indian National Congress the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says there are two proposals, one of Sir Subramania Iyer and the other of Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The former suggests that the session should be held at Allahabad and that Mr. Tilak should preside, while the latter is of opinion that Bombay should have the honour of holding the session and the Raja of Mahmudabad should preside. The paper thus concludes: "The best arrangement to our mind seems to be this. Let the special session of the Congress be held either at Allahabad or Calcutta and not at Bombay, so that Mr. Tilak may preside. As for the Raja, he may be elected president of the regular Congress, which is going to be held at Delhi, from the sacred soil of which city Mr. Tilak is banished. Both Mr. Tilak and the Raja of Mahmudabad are essential to us and it is in the above way that the problem may be solved in a satisfactory manner. Here is another factor which should also be taken into consideration. The Bengal branch of the Moslem League is prepared to invite the special session of the Moslem League to Calcutta if the special Congress session be held here.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 4.

A meeting was held this evening at Ganga Ikondan Mandapam, Triplicane, under the presidency of Mr. C. Srinivasachari. The first resolution, which was to the effect that a special session of the Congress should be held after an adequate interval of time to admit full discussion of reform proposals by the public, was carried unanimously.

Mr. K. Vyasa Row moved the next resolution holding the election of Mr. Tilak to the presidentship of the Congress as of paramount importance and asking for holding the session at a place, which would not exclude his nomination to the presidentship.

After the resolution was duly seconded, Rao Saheb G. Venkatranga Rao opposed it and said that a representation emanating from the Congress with the Raja of Mahmudabad, who was no less a patriot than Mr. Tilak, as president, would weigh more in the eyes of the British democracy than with Mr. Tilak as president.

The resolution supporting the nomination of Mr. Tilak was carried.

AWAKENING OF THE PEOPLE

ACTIVITIES IN THE BARDOLI TALUKA

(From a Correspondent.)

It is a sign of the general awakening amongst the cultivators that, realising the advantages of education, they are themselves trying to start educational institutions in the villages. Such an attempt is now being made in the Bardoli Taluka of the Surat District. As a result of the efforts of Mr. Dulabhbhai, the President of the Sarbhon Home Rule League, the farmers of about 10 villages, about 400 in number, met at Sarbhon on the 3rd instant, to consider the feasibility of starting an Anglo-Vernacular School. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Chunilal Shah, of the Sarvajanic School, Surat, and the people were helped in their deliberations by Mr. Chunilal Gandhi, and Mr. Dayabhai Vakil, the President of the Surat League. As they all decided to start the school, an appeal was made to the audience and about Rs. 6,000 was promised on the spot. A committee was then appointed to collect more funds.

After the deliberations were over, the gathering was converted into a Home Rule meeting and Mr. Dayabhai Vakil was requested to take the chair. Mr. S. G. Banker then gave a lecture on the Home Rule movement. After discoursing on the grievances of the peasant class under the present rule, he pointed out that the one sure way of removing them was to obtain Home Rule. By Home Rule was meant, not merely the substitution of Indian officials in place of Europeans, but a complete subversal of the present system with the establishment of a really popular Government in which the people's voice will be paramount. He then exhorted the audience to join the League.

The president in concluding, urged the people to take up the cause and spread the movement in the villages. A programme was then drawn up to visit more places in the Taluka and it was arranged to hold meetings in Bardoli and Mota during the week. Amongst those, who have agreed to visit these places are Mr. Dayabhai Vakil, Mr. W. Dayalji, Mr. Jinnabhai Desai and Mr. Kunverji Patel.

HOME RULE PROPAGANDA IN SURAT

A public meeting under the auspices of the local Home Rule League was held on Saturday the 1st June, when Mr. Shankerlal G. Banker of Bombay delivered a public lecture on "Real Swaraj." The hall was full and the lecturer evoked a good deal of enthusiasm by his lucid exposition on the tenets of Home Rule.

The local League has organised a campaign of vigorous agitation in the district for Home Rule, as the Local Self-Government Resolution has been extremely disappointing.

LEAGUE BRANCH FORMED AT RATANPURA.

A deputation of the Home Rule League branch of Umreth, consisting of Mr. Chagakar and Mr. C. M. Katavala visited Ratanpura on the 27th ultimo. A lecture on "Swaraj" was delivered in the noon under the presidentship of Mr. Lalubhai Becherdas. A branch of the League was opened and 10 persons became members immediately.

MARWARI "DONE."

RS. 12,000 FOR RS. 5,500.

Some forms of crime, it is said, appear at different periods to be contagious and among Calcutta's never-do-wells. There are no doubt fashions in particular descriptions of crime. At the present moment kidnapping and cheating seems to be most in favour. The latest case reported under the latter category is the usual unexpected find of a number of G. C. notes of large denominations. Particulars of "how it is done," may be of interest. A sharper approaches his intended victim, whom he knows to be possessed of means and one who is always prepared to carry out a "deal," and informs him that he was obtained possession, other than by legitimate means, of a number of G. C. notes of high denominations the collective face value of which amounts to some thousands of rupees. He is afraid, he informs his victim to pass the notes himself as he being a poor man would probably come to grief. He is however willing to hand over the notes in exchange for G. C. notes for Rs. 10 each to the total value of half or even a fourth of the notes in his possession. The bargain is struck and the victim is taken to a lonely spot. He hands over his money and receives in exchange a bundle supposed to contain the notes as arranged for both parties separate. The victim on going home and opening the bundle, finds it contains only waste paper. In the latest case a Marwari of Munshi Sudderuddin's Lane, was it is said approached the other day by one Seonandan Singh, who offered to give him Rs. 12,000 in G. C. notes for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 100 each in exchange for Rs. 5,500 in small notes. The bargain was struck the usual procedure was followed and Jairam was the loser by Rs. 5,500. The Bow Bazar Police are enquiring.—"Indian Daily News."

Wednesday's "Calcutta Gazette" contains a resolution on the annual report on jail administration in Bengal for 1917. It says the increase in jail population which has continued for some years past, is again noticeable. Admissions during the year were 84,716 as compared with 80,828 in 1916, while the average daily population in 1917, was 15,929 as compared with 15,546 in the previous year. The statistics are, however, affected by a series of outbreaks of hat looting which took place in several districts during 1917, with the result that on the 31st of December 1917, there were nearly 4,000 men under trial. The actual number of convicts admitted during 1917, did not greatly exceed that of the previous two years.

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Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondents are requested to note hat no contributions of any kind will be considered unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as guarantee of good faith. Contribution which do not conform to this rule are destroyed.

Rejected contributions cannot be re urned and are immediately destroyed Correspondents and contributors shoul keep copies of their MS. Badly written llegible or dirty manuscript will not be considered. Correspondents are request-d not to send manuscript by book-post with open covers.

On no account will the Editor enter into any discussion either by correspondence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desir able to reply under the heading, "Answers to Correspondents."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 6th June, 1918.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The second Bombay Educational Conference meets to-day in Poona under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Shastri and will carry on its deliberations for the two following days. The public men of Poona have always been ardent devotees of education and Poona is pre-eminently distinguished for its learning, scholarship and self-less devotion to the sacred work of education; indeed, there is no other place in the country which has done so much pioneer work for education in all its branches as the historic city of the Peishwas. The Hon. Mr. Shastri should make an ideal president and we trust that under his guidance the Conference will take up the work where it was left by the first session in Bombay last year. The Bombay session was memorable in being the first of its kind; by the number, earnestness and enthusiasm of its delegates as well as by the keen interest it evoked among the public at large. It afforded, to our mind, striking evidence that education is no longer a matter of indifference to the people but rather that they welcome an organisation which will concentrate its energies entirely on the solution of the educational problem.

The question which aroused the greatest interest at the Bombay session and which occupied the greater part of the delegates' time related to the Vernaculars. A proposal requesting Government to establish five vernacular universities in the Presidency corresponding to the five vernaculars—Urdu, Gujarati, Marathi, Kanarese and Sindhi—met with formidable opposition and was therefore referred to a representative committee for consideration and report. We should like this question to be discussed a little further before the Conference pronounces its considered judgment. The resolution demanding a place for the Vernaculars in the University curricula received unanimous support and, indeed, it could have been hardly otherwise. The treatment of the Vernaculars by the University has been step-motherly; the Senate regards them as so many "undesirable aliens" which should not be permitted to have any domicile within its sacred precincts. The Conference must therefore press this matter again this year and should continue to do so until the Vernaculars come by their own. There is a growing feeling in favour of making Vernaculars the *media* of instruction in our high schools, though the Senate threw out Prof. Limaye's motion permitting candidates at the Matriculation examination to answer their questions in vernaculars and thereby demonstrated its opposition to this change. The Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill for compulsory primary education having already become law, it behoves our municipalities to bestir themselves and to take the benefit of its provisions, inadequate though they are, for the spread of mass-education within their area. Another important question which came up for discussion last year was the vexed question of the almost autocratic powers which the Director of Public Instruction possesses over secondary schools and the harrassing interference which he is empowered to exercise with the discretion of the managers and conductors of these schools. In our opinion this part of our educational system stands in the utmost need of improvement. At present the attitude of the Director towards secondary schools is one of unrelieved suspicion and distrust. If Government had considered the managers of secondary schools as so many impostors and suspects against whose adventures the student-world needed all the protection they could give, they could not have framed a more severe Grant-in-aid Code than the one now in force. The thousand and one restrictions under which private secondary schools are permitted to exist can only lead to a mere formal efficiency; even if they are literally followed, they cannot plant any real seeds of culture in the minds of our youths; otherwise the student from the Government secondary school should be a prodigy when compared to his neighbour of the privately managed school; and we know that he is not. Our Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors and the writers of our educational reports are constantly complaining of the poor output of the secondary schools in point of quality; the cause is the system which makes a fetish of soulless efficiency and entirely eliminates the schoolmaster. This is the cause which poisons the very root of secondary education; the schoolmaster must be restored to his position of dignity and independence and his initiative and discretion should not, as now, be shackled by fetters. We trust the committee which was appointed last year to consider and report on this question will present the result of its labours to the Conference in the form of some luminous constructive proposals. The existing system is wrong, root and branch, and only its most drastic revision could reclaim secondary education from the slough of despond to which it has been consigned under its operations.

A subject which has become one of practical politics since the last Conference is that of National Education. It is receiving influential and increasing support from all parts of the country but it is idle to conceal that some of our best educationists are still sceptical about the success of the scheme. We trust the Conference will give earnest and unbiased consideration to this momentous problem which obviously deserves as large a share in its discussions as any other.

INDIAN STATES AND BANKS.

The provision of adequate and proper banking facilities is one of the greatest needs of the country, which must be satisfied if industrial development is to be accelerated. Apart from the Presidency towns and a few important cities, the country, as a whole, is very meagerly provided in this respect. The deficiency is, however, especially marked in the case of Indian States, though there is a great scope in these States for the starting of banks by their people with the active support of the Durbars. Covering as they do about more than one-third of the area of the country, it is with great concern and regret that one notices that these States are very poorly served by banks—without which no advancement in commerce and industries is, under modern conditions, possible. It is not possible to see how these States are going to discharge their duties towards their subjects efficiently in the matter of the promotion of industries and development of trade without possessing sound and well-managed joint stock banks. Of course, British India, too, will take many years to come to the level of the West in the matter of adequate and widespread provision of banking institutions. But the backwardness of the States in this respect is really regrettable and it is time their Rulers realised this. It cannot be forgotten, however, that, in this matter as in many others, the States of Baroda and Mysore, which conduct two of the most successful banks in the country,—the Bank of Baroda and the Bank of Mysore,—have set an example which other States may well follow. Under good management and with the active support and sympathy of the progressive States of Mysore and Baroda, these two banks have attained considerable success and we shall not be surprised if, within a few years, they have a dozen branches with their deposits increased doublefold and quadruplefold. The starting of banks like these by other States would be an earnest of what they propose to do in the exploitation of their resources for the benefit of the people. Besides Baroda and Mysore, there is only one other State that has a bany of its own and that is the comparatively small State of Sangli. A few of the rest have within their territories agencies or branches of outside banks. The premier State of Hyderabad, with an area of 82,698 sq. miles or two-thirds of the United Kingdom, and with a population of 13 millions or one-third of the United Kingdom, has neither a bank of its own nor any private bank with its head office in the State, but has only three branch banks, two of the Bank of Bengal and one of the Bank of Bombay. On the other hand, as Mr. Krishna Murthi points out in his article on the subject, in the current number of the journal of the Indian Economic Society, "a big, well managed and state-aided bank with not less than 10 branches should be a necessity for a state like Hyderabad and would confer a great boon on its people." Mr. Krishna Murthi deplores the steps in this matter taken by the Gwalior and Travancore Durbars in inviting outside banks to open branches. In spite of the great example of the two States of Mysore and Baroda," he says, "the Gwalior Durbar somehow thought fit to invite the Alliance Bank to open branches in its territory and gave it special concessions, of which one was the fixed deposit of 20 to 30 lakhs on a low rate of interest, *viz.*, 3½ per cent. It passes our comprehension what precluded the Durbar from asking its own subjects to start a bank and to give them the same concessions." The State of Travancore also seems to have acted similarly. Mr. Krishna Murthi's conclusion that, if the States do not bestir themselves in this matter, by themselves starting, or encouraging the people to start, banks in their territory, "the claim of one-third of India to share in the various developments awaiting her will have failed of its justification," will find wide acceptance.

A DARING ROBBERY.

It is not surprising to learn that the report of the daring robbery, that was carried out in broad daylight on Saturday last in Oriental Buildings, has caused some alarm among firms in Bombay who have to draw cash in large amounts from the banks. The robbery was as audacious and boldly carried out as could be conceived. The bill-collector of Messrs. Manaraj Rambhagat presented a cheque over the counter of the Bank of India at 1 p.m. With that leisurely deliberation which is a feature of banks in this country an hour was occupied in the various stages that have to be gone through—during which time, perhaps, the intending thief utilised well his opportunity of keeping his victim under observation and measuring up both the value of the cash he had to draw and his powers of physical resistance. The bill-collector then went to a lavatory in the same building and as he emerged he was seized by a burly Mahomedan, thrust back, the door closed on him, and then quickly gagged and bound. The sum of Rs. 35,000 odd, which he had just drawn, was then extracted from his pocket and the thief, leaving the door fastened on the inside, made his escape through the window of the lavatory into the lane which runs between Oriental Buildings nd Chartered Bank Buildings. The bill collector has been in the service of Messrs. Manaraj Rambhagat and Company for fourteen years and there is no reason to suspect him. It seems clear, therefore, that this was a cleverly thought out robbery by an expert and daring criminal. Whether he marked his victim and followed him with the intention of falling upon him at the first opportunity, or was ready to pounce on anyone emerging from the lavatory, who looked as if he might be the bearer of cash, is a matter of conjecture. It is sufficiently startling to learn that so daring a crime could be carried out in or near the premises of a large and busy bank with such elaborate method in the way of binding and gagging the victim, resulting in the lapse of a period of nearly half-an-hour in which the culprit was able to get clear away, before his victim was released. A fairly clear description of the thief has been supplied by Messrs. Manaraj Rambhagat's bill-collector, which, it is to be hoped, will be of assistance to the police in pursuing the enquiries on which they are no doubt actively engaged. The case is one which in the public interest deserves special attention and it should put the police on their mettle, with a view to restoring confidence in the business world. Incidentally, bank managers might increase their precautions for the prevention and detection of robberies of this kind.

Notes of the Day.

Last Desperate Effort.

Reuter's telegram from London dated Tuesday says that the previous day's news was the first indication that the enemy was being definitely checked. Lest this may not be enough for those who are apt to be unduly pessimistic, we would recommend them to study the considered view of the Supreme War Council. The Council has met in circumstances which are, indeed, of great gravity for the Allied arms. But the initial advantage that the enemy has secured is only the result of a last desperate effort that must soon spend its force, though before that happens he may be able to achieve a few more successes.

Confidence.

He cannot, however, wrest victory from the Allies who have every reason to be confident of the ultimate result. "The arrangements for unity of command have greatly improved the position of the Allied armies," and those for transportation and brigading of the Americans "will prevent the enemy wearing out the Allied reserve before exhausting its own." Much more, there is the unlimited confidence in Marshal Foch's strategical genius and the valour of the French and British troops under his command, "who are displaying the same steadfast courage as has enabled them on many previous occasions to defeat the German onset," and who, no matter what the sacrifice, will "endure with patience to the end to make victory for freedom secure."

The "Offer" to Ireland.

Lord French has just issued a proclamation asking Ireland voluntarily to furnish the number of men required to establish an equitable ratio as compared with all other parts of the Empire. In order to establish this ratio, Ireland, says Lord French, can fairly be asked to raise fifty thousand recruits before October 1, to replenish the Irish divisions in the field; and after that date to raise from two to three thousand men a month in order to maintain those divisions. The call is to be made in the first instance only on "younger men and those who can best be spared to come forward and fight for their Motherland."

Needs of the Situation.

The restrained language in which this "offer" is made furnishes a welcome contrast with the glamouring eloquence of Mr. Lloyd George's appeals in his speech on the German Sinn-Fein conspiracy, for a free and unrestricted hand for men in charge of the destinies of the Empire at this critical juncture. And the call itself, taken apart, is certainly not the measure of the highest service that Ireland can render to the Allied cause. But it cannot be considered apart by those who have a grasp of the realities of the situation. For, the situation also demands the immediate performance of their obligation by the Imperial Government. If the Irish people at this moment are sulking in their tents, they are compelled to do so not without good reasons which are well-known.

The Duty of Government.

Expediency as well as justice urgently demands two things. First, the Government should deal honestly by Ireland. They have established a *prima facie* case for the existence of a reprehensible conspiracy. But this is not enough. They have to justify the arrests that have been made on a wholesale scale, by the only method that is calculated to restore the confidence of the Irish people, that is, by giving those arrested opportunity of a full and fair public trial. Then they must deal justly by Ireland. This they can do by making up their minds at once and giving to her what is hers both by inherent right and by that of legislative enactment and their own solemn commitment.

Votes for Indian Women.

The first Andhra Provincial Conference met on Saturday at Cuddapah under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. B. Venkatapathi Raju. One notable decision of the conference was regarding the enfranchisement of women. Mrs. A. Lakshmipathy moved a resolution that in any expansion of the franchise women should have their rights equally with men and that their sex should be no disqualification for the exercise of this right. It is noteworthy that while the resolution was seconded by Sister Balu Suramma Garu, it was opposed, or sought to be amended, by some gentlemen. The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority, thus affording an unmistakable index to the mind of the province in regard to this supreme question. We trust that the six gentlemen in the entire conference who opposed the motion have by this time understood the spirit of the times and will benefit by the lesson.

Local Self-Government.

The Conference also gave its attention to the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of local self-government. It urged that the principles laid down in the resolution should be revised as soon the reform scheme was finally approved. In pointing out some main defects in the Resolution, the Conference recorded its regret that the subject of local finance had altogether escaped the consideration of Government. The policy enunciated in the Resolution of appointing executive officers where non-officials were elected chairmen of Local Boards and in the alternative of permitting local bodies to elect officials, was also condemned as tending to retard the growth of local self-government.

Village Home Rule.

"How we may begin Home Rule in the Villages" was the subject of a stirring and instructive lecture delivered the other day by Babu Pujush Kanti Ghose in Bodkhana (Jessore) Babu Pujush Ghose placed the following practical ideal of Home Rule in village life:

On matters of sanitation, rural education, medicine, watersupply, village roads, and bridges, etc., they were independent of the Government. By joint efforts they could achieve a lot. Take small village industries, such as spinning of cotton and weaving of cloths, the settlement of disputes by their own tribunals, which would naturally carry greater confidence with them, the starting of village banks, the adjuring of kerosine oil—the prolific cause of so much sickness and, he could incidentally mention, of so many suicides—and the taking to the old country oil in its stead—in all these matters they were certainly independent of the rest of the world. But how did they stand? Even in regard to their daily necessaries of life they had to rely on others. If, therefore, they did not unite and remove their grievances by their own efforts, they were gone beyond hope of redemption. The lecturer also pointed out how the greatest things in the world were just now being achieved by co-operation and organisation, and insisted on every village making organised efforts to remove their distress.

It is an index of the awakening in the villages that the lecture evoked very great enthusiasm and the meeting resolved to create a popular organisation in the village.

Official and Personal.

Sir Verney Lovett, K.C.S.I., has been appointed a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council.

Mr. Pullan, I.C.S., on return from leave is posted to Aligarh as second additional District and Sessions Judge.

H. E. M. Martineau, Governor of French India, invited the notables of the town to a dinner which was given on Sunday night in the Government House in view of his Excellency's departure shortly.

Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon visited the Willingdon Soldiers' Club on Sundayafternoon. Her-Excellency the Lady Willingdon visited the Ganeshkhind Camp on Tuesday morning. Their Excellencies visited the Deccan War Hospital the same afternoon and afterwards the Soldiers' Institute, Kirkee.

SOILED ONE-RUPEE NOTES.

CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE AT GOVERNMENT TREASURIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, June 4.

The following press communiqué has been issued:—As some misapprehension seems to exist in the matter of acceptance at Government treasuries of soiled one rupee notes, Government desire to publish the following for general information. When currency notes of denominations of rupee one and Rs. 2-8-0 were introduced circular instructions were issued to Collectors of districts to the effect that half notes, mismatched notes, and mutilated notes which could not be identified, would not be cashed at any currency office treasury or sub-treasury. As complaints were received regarding interpretation of these instructions, the Collectors were informed in a subsequent circular that no note should be treated as mutilated merely because it had been cut or soiled and that a note should be so treated only when there is reasonable doubt of its genuineness or when the number cannot be absolutely identified from one number or other in the case of whole notes, and from both numbers in the case of cut notes.

RAID ON SUSPECTED ANARCHIST DEN.

STOUT RESISTANCE OF OCCUPANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 5.

A great sensation was caused at Dacca on Monday when it came to be known that there had been a police raid on a suspected anarchists' den. Enquiries go to show that on certain information that the men were hiding in a hired house with the object of preparing for dacoities, the Additional Police Superintendent, the European Deputy Superintendent of Police with sub-inspectors and a posse of constables raided the house occupied by the suspected anarchists. The occupants offered a stout resistance to the raiders in the course of which one of them gave a blow to the Additional Police Superintendent, but a second blow was stopped by the Deputy Superintendent who caught hold of the assailant's hands with considerable courage. Had he not done so the Additional Superintendent would have been dangerously wounded. A police head-constable is also stated to have been wounded. One of the occupants of the house who, it is stated, was in possession of a revolver, escaped by climbing the wall of the adjoining house. The police, however, succeeded in arresting three men and recovered some property alleged to have been stolen.

ENEMY BEING DEFINITELY CHECKED.

RECAPTURE OF MOUNT CHOISY.

CONTEST EAST OF PARIS LIKELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 5.

Yesterday's news was most satisfactory since May 27. Reports have been growing brighter during the past two days, but yesterday's news was the first indication that the enemy was being definitely checked. The entry of Marshal Foch's reserves is undoubtedly taking effect. The recapture of Mount Choisy is most important, for it is one of the main bastions defending the road to Paris by way of Compiegne, while the repulse of enemy attempts to enter the forest in the front of Villers-Cotteret is no less significant, for it is now evident that the enemy's plan is to capture the forest clad heights at Villers-Cotteret and Compiegne and then enclose Paris inside an enormous salient by way of the valleys of the Oise, the Ourcq and the Marne. It is in pursuit of this object that the enemy is now trying desperately to free his left wing on the Marne. His front here is very narrow, barely fifteen miles, namely, between Chateau-Thierry and Laferte-Milon and as it is impossible to manœuvre an immense army for assault on such a front without exposing it to an enormous risk the Crown Prince is now striving to widen his front ineffectually as it appears.

THREAT TO PARIS.

If the Germans are now brought to a standstill, as the Allied opinion is confident they will be, there is likely to be a prolonged contest east of Paris in further pursuit of the aim to destroy the French armies and bring batteries to bear on the city. The threat to Paris has intensified the patriotism of citizens. Socialists who have hitherto been at loggerheads with Government, have announced their intention to do everything to support it.

GERMAN ADVANCE ON MARNE AND OURCQ

OBSTINATE FRENCH RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., June 5.

The French continue obstinately and successfully to resist the German advance on the Marne and the Ourcq.

SEVERAL ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4, 10-45 p.m.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 5.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haigh says:—We repulsed raiders in the neighbourhoods of Beaumont Hamel and Boyelles.

The French drove oc an attempted raid north-westward of the Kemme Hill, securing a few prisoners.

FIGHTING BETWEEN OISE AND AISNE.

ENEMY HELD UP BY ENERGETIC RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4, 5-10 p.m.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 5.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:

Between the Oise and the Aisne the enemy was held up by our energetic resistance and made no progress. Between the Aisne and the Ourcq, the battle continued during the evening and night with equal desperation. From seven in the evening violent attacks occurred in the region of Pernant, Saconin, Missy-aux-Bois and Trcesnes. Pernant fell into the enemy's hands after obstinate defence in which the enemy lost heavily.

Further south we yielded a little ground west of Saconin and Missy-aux-Bois. Faverolles, which the enemy attacked, was held by us and also Troesnes.

Fight was equally lively in the region south of Ourcq. The enemy supported by numerous artillery directed the effort against Mosloy, Neuilly-Lapoterie, Torcy and Bouresches. A counter-attack enabled us to recapture Mosloy.

Fierce fighting occurred at the village of Neuilly-Lapoterie which after passing from hand to hand, remained in the possession of the Germans.

The American troops checked the advance of the German forces, which were trying to enter the Neuilly wood and by a magnificent counter-attack threw them back north of the wood.

Further south the enemy has not been able to realise any gain. On the Marne front an enemy battalion which crossed to the left bank before Jaulgonne was counter-attacked by the French and the American troops and driven back to the other bank.

An enemy's pantoon was destroyed and we took hundred prisoners.

SUCCESSFUL RAID WEST OF MERVILLE.

HOSTILE CANNONADING BETWEEN ALBERT AND SERRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4, 12.50 p.m.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., June 5.

A British communiqué says we took a few prisoners in a successful raid last night westward of Merville. We repulsed an attack on a new post westward of Vieux-Berquin taking prisoners. There was considerable hostile cannonading this morning between Albert and Serre.

BRITISH AIR-RAIDS.

SEVERAL RAILWAY STATIONS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4, 10-50 p.m.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 5.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says with regard to aviation:—There was less air activity on Monday. Our night-fliers dropped eighteen tons of bombs, chiefly, on the railway stations at St. Quentin, Douai and Luxemburg. We brought down three enemy machines and drove down one. No British machine is missing.

BATTLE FLUCTUATING.

DESPERATE ENEMY EFFORT BETWEEN AISNE AND OURCQ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5, 8-55 a.m.
Recd. 12 midnight June 5.

The fluctuating character of the battle was strikingly illustrated yesterday. There was every reason to hope that the enemy was held, but he made another desperate effort between the Aisne and the Ourcq, apparently endeavouring to outflank Villers-Cotteret, which he failed to capture frontally. This area flanks Soissons-Paris road and the enemy pressure here was supported by fierce attacks on the wings, especially in the Compiegne area, villages on either side of the Ourcq being the scenes of hardest fighting. The enemy met withameasure of success, but at an excessive cost and experts consider that the result of the fighting is favourable to the French, the enemy failing to make any impression at Villers-Cotteret or Letz forest.

The part played by the Americans shows that the reserve the enemy affected to despise is already effectively in action.

ENEMY THROWN BACK ACROSS MARNE.

ADVANCE SOUTH OF NEUILLY WOOD CHECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2-50 p.m. June 5.
Recd. 7-50 p.m. May 5.

An American communiqué says: Northwestward of Chateau Thierry we broke up the enemy attempt to advance Southward through Neuilly woods. Our counterattack drove back the enemy Northward of these woods.

On the Marne front a German battalion which crossed river at Jaulgonne was counter-attacked by French and American troops and was forced to retreat to the right bank, sustaining severe losses in killed and prisoners.

We shelled the enemy's position in the Woevre, using gas.

NURSES' BRAVERY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY.

AWARD OF MILITARY MEDALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 5.

The "Gazette" announces the award of Military Medals to five women nurses for bravery and devotion to duty during enemy air raids on casualty clearing stations and hospitals. For example, Sisters Mary Brown and Marie Lutwick were with the matron and a sister when the former was severely wounded and the latter killed. Sister Brown attended them and Sister Lutwick crossed the open bomb-swept ground and brought help. Both subsequently returned to the clearing station and worked for many hours in great danger.

A BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4, 10-45 p.m.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 5.

The Admiralty states that a British destroyer sunk on the 31st May after collision. There were no casualties.

IRELAND AND MAN-POWER.

ASKED TO RAISE 50,000 MEN BY OCT. 1.

LORD FRENCH'S PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 5.

Lord French has issued the following proclamation.

In pursuance of the promise, we now make an offer which if successful will ensure that Ireland shall play her part fully and freely in the world's struggle for liberty. The offer we make is that Ireland should voluntarily furnish the number of men required to establish an equitable ratio when compared with all other parts of the Empire. In order to establish that ratio Ireland can fairly be asked to raise 50,000 recruits before October 1, to replenish the Irish divisions in the field and after that date raise from two to three thousand men a month in order to maintain those divisions. That is what we ask Ireland to do.

We wish to make it quite clear to everyone that there is no intention to disturb farming interests or food production, nor anything which would hamper or curtail the essential industry of the country. It is not expected that many of the rural population will be available for military purposes. Government look almost entirely to the large number of young men in towns which is far greater than is required to carry on the ordinary retail trade to furnish the necessary contingent as done in England, Scotland and Wales.

CALL ON YOUNGER MEN.

We propose first to call on younger men and those who can best be spared to come forward and fight for their Motherland. The age limit of the present appeal therefore is fixed at from 18 to 27. This is not intended to preclude older men from coming forward who may be specially fitted for military service or be animated with a desire to serve their country in the field.

We recognise that men who come forward to fight for the Motherland are entitled to share in all that the Motherland can offer; steps are therefore being taken to ensure as far as possible that the land shall be available for the men who fought for their country and the necessary legislative measure is now under consideration.

Recruiting will be in civilian hands and steps will be taken to secure that fair play shall be meted out to all.

CHIEF JUSTICE CAMPBELL.

APPOINTED LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 5.

The Press Bureau states that Justice Campbell, Chief Justice of Ireland has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland in succession to Mr. O'Brien, who has resigned. Peerage has been conferred on the latter.

MINES WASHED ASHORE.

TWO LIVES LOST.

A very sad affair took place last week at Juvem, near Bandra. A mine having drifted to the shores, two Christians were moved by curiosity to examine it, with the result that there was such a terrific explosion as to blow the pair into atoms. An enormous crater was made in the ground. Another mine drifted ashore at Kelvi, Mahim.

People should be careful not to interfere with objects which have the appearance of mines but to report their discovery to the nearest Police thana.

INDIAN REFORMS.

CABINET'S DECISION POST-PONED.

PLEA OF WAR PRE-OCCUPATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., June 5.

In the House of Commons Mr. Montagu stated that the War Cabinet was considering his and Lord Chelmsford's proposals, but the war preoccupations had postponed the decision.

MR. MONTAGU'S PROPOSALS.

PROBABLE TIME OF PUBLICATION.

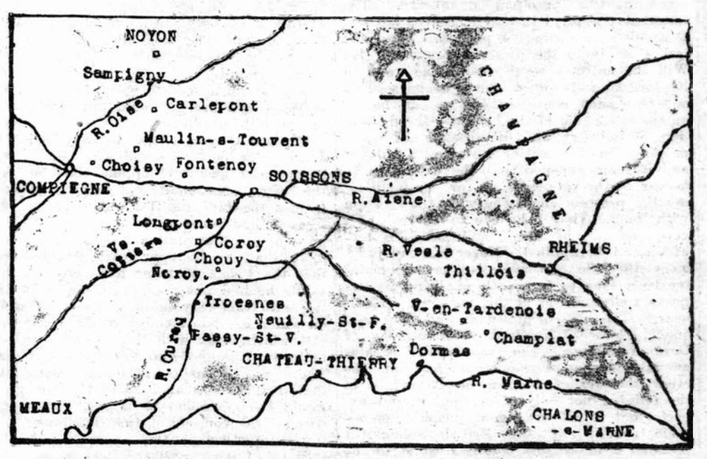
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 5.

The London correspondent of the "Servant of India" writing on the 11th of April with regard to the probable time of the publication of Mr. Montagu's reform proposals, says:—"Mr. Montagu, it is believed, had hopes that his recommendations would be dealt with immediately upon his return here by the War Cabinet and put before the country some time in May. He will be a very lucky man indeed if he can induce his colleagues or the country to interest themselves in in anything so remote as the affairs of India this side of the recess, and it is quite probable that his proposals will not see the light before the autumn at the earliest in the new Parliament. All this, of course, assuming that he remains a minister of the Crown.

Speaking of the German threat to India through the Middle East, the correspondent adds, "If the war ends in a stalemate or no settlement upon basis of mutual disarmament is reached, India will have to organise her own means of self-defence with British assistance and in that event another Army Commission will proceed to India presided over probably by an English nobleman who has already gained a great reputation for army organisation.

ALLIED STAND ON THE MARNE.



The present battleline runs approximately through Noyon, Carlepont, Villers Cotters and Chateu on the right and Dormas, Ville-en Tardenois and Thillois on the right. Latest reports say the enemy advance is checked and the Allies are hitting, back and recovering some of the important positions lost.

A COMEDY AUSTRIAN RAID.

The details have been published in Rome of an extraordinary raid made by 60 Austrians with the object of blowing up a submarine flotila and sinking a number of torpedo boats in Ancona harbour. The Austrians left Pola in a torpedo boat, and were transferred later to a motor boat, the noise of whose engine had been silenced. Sixteen men were landed 17 miles from Ancona, armed with bombs, pistols, and daggers, as well as 25 kilogrammes of dynamite. The Austrian uniform resembled the Italian so closely in the night time that the coast-guard saluted the men and allowed them to go to Ancona. They hid in a cottage during the day, while two cadets, disguised as peasants, spied out the positions of the vessels in port. At about midnight the Austrians entered the town and passed the gates, where they were mistaken for a naval petrol. They then hurried to the harbour, where the leader bamboozled several sentries, and stabbed the sentry, who was guarding the basis. The difficulties then began. The Austrians tried to seize the motor boat squadron, and thus escape, but finally they took refuge in a sugar refinery, and prepared to fight to the bitter end. Meanwhile one Austrians that there was a party of Austrians in the town. The Italians did not believe this, but 10 Carabineers went off to the harbour, and the Austrians, though armed to the teeth, surrendered ignominously to the 10 policemen.

PROPOSED AERIAL HIGHWAY.

The following American wireless message has been issued by the United States Consul in Melbourne:—The Pacific Aero Club announces that it has secured the site of the former exposition grounds on the water front for the club's terminus of the proposed aerial highway from New York. It will try, if possible, to carry the mails in machines which will use the new Liberty motor, which is capable of making a speed of 140 miles an hour.

WAR SITUATION REVIEWED

BY SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

CONFIDENCE IN ULTIMATE RESULT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 7-50 p.m. May 5.

The Press Bureau states that the Supreme War Council held its sixth session in circumstances of great gravity for the alliance of free peoples.

The German Government relieved of all pressure on the East Front by the collapse of Russia is determined to gain a decision in Europe before the United States can bring her full strength effectively to bear. The advantage of its strategic position and the superior railway facilities have enabled the enemy command to gain some initial successes. It will undoubtedly renew its attacks and the Allied nations may still be exposed to critical days.

After a review of the whole position, the Council was convinced that the Allies, bearing the trials of the forthcoming campaign with the same fortitude, they have ever exhibited in the defence of right, will baffle the enemy's purpose and in due course will bring him to defeat.

COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN MARSHAL FOCH.

Everything possible is being done to sustain and support the armies in the field. The arrangements for unity of command have greatly improved the position of the Allied armies and are working smoothly and successfully. The Council have complete confidence in Marshal Foch and it regards with pride and admiration the valour of the Allied troops. It thanks President Wilson for his prompt and cordial co-operation. Arrangements for the transportation and brigading of Americans will prevent the enemy wearing out the Allied reserve before exhausting its own.

The Council is confident of the ultimate result. The Allied armies are displaying the same steadfast courage which has enabled them on many previous occasions to defeat the German onset. They have only to endure with patience to the end to make the victory for freedom secure. The free peoples and their magnificent soldiers will save civilisation.

ALLIED AIR-RAID ON ITALIAN FRONT.

14 AEROPLANES FELLED SINCE MAY 25.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., June 5.

A British-Italian communiqué says since May 25 our aeroplanes have destroyed fourteen enemy machines and driven down another out of control. One British machine did not return.

CAPTURED ENGLISH MEDICAL STUDENT.

ADMIRALTY DENIAL ABOUT MUNITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., June 5.

The Press Bureau states that contrary to the statement attributed by the German wireless to a captured English medical student the Admiralty says no munitions have ever been carried on the Western Australia or any other British hospital ship.

PROGRESS OF THE ARABS.

REPEATED RAIDS ON TURKISH POSTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 5.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—Our Arab Allies in the south are making good headway. A Shereefian agent here announces several successful minor engagements in the southern Hedjaz. A detachment of Sherif Abdulla's army surprised a company of Turkish camel corps near Jedah under cover of sandstorm and routed the whole lot. The railway was attacked by a party of Sherif Ali's force near Bowat, when 3,000 rails and several culverts were destroyed and subsequent to that, another force under the direction of Sherif Abdulla mined and derailed a train near Bir Jedid afterwards burning it by explosives. In addition to this the Arabs have carried out repeated raids on the Turkish posts, especially at Abu Naam and Jedah, in the course of which they have killed a large number of Turks and captured a good many.

IRRIGATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Mr. Edmund Candler, the official correspondent with the British forces in Mesopotamia, writing from Mesopotamia immediately after the capture of Baghdad, said: "We began in the summer to tap the resources of the Euphrates, and carried out an irrigation scheme. Some 14,000 Arabs assisted us in re-arranging and draining nearly 100 canals which had fallen into disuse. Thereby we have brought about 300,000 acres into cultivation there, and we are promised possibly the greatest harvest since the days of King Nebuchadnezzar. Arab cultivators welcome the new regime in making the land rich and profitable."—"Australian Paper."

SECOND WAR LOAN.

BENGAL STILL FAR AHEAD.

ALL-INDIA TOTAL OVER 10 CRORES.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan as known up to 8 p.m. on the 5th June, 1918, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office):—

	Rs.
Bengal	5,34,49,700
Bombay	2,57,47,500
Madras	86,51,600
Punjab	47,56,900
United Provinces	20,80,000
Bihar & Orissa	7,11,600
Central Provinces	9,87,200
Burma	29,54,500
Minor Administrations	22,60,000
Total Rs.	10,15,99,000

POPULARISING THE WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FORMED

A preliminary meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall to make arrangements for the conduct of the public meeting in connection with the Second Indian War Loan, to be held on 12th instant.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha who presided said they must do everything in their power to stimulate enthusiasm in the public mind and further the success of the War Loan.

On the motion of Sir Thomas Birkett a Committee of the following gentlemen was appointed: Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy; Sir Shapurji B. Broacha; the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha; the Hon. Mr. N. M. Hogg; Sir Sassoon J. David; the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas; Sir Robert Aitken; the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas; Mr. Dadiba Dalal; the Hon. S. J. Gillum; Mr. C. N. Wadia; Sir Thomas Birkett; Mr. Mahamudbhoy H. Lallji and others, with Mr. A. G. Gray as Hon. Secretary.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting terminated.

THE RUPEE FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, June 5.

At an influential meeting held here with Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Phayre in the chair it was unanimously resolved that the Nilgiri rupee fund be designated the Rupee Fund and branches be opened at Madras, Secunderabad and Bangalore under Lady Cardew, Lady Stuart Fraser, and Mrs. Cross Barrett. The branches will work independently in collecting money, which will be remitted to the Central Committee at Ootacamund with Mrs. Cross Barrett as president, Mrs. Gayer, honorary secretary, Mr. Graham, treasurer, and Ladies Cardew, Stuart Fraser, Miller and Mrs. Holloway as members. Several speeches were made and Sir Arthur Phayre emphasised that if a hundred districts contributed Rs. 1,000 each monthly £75,000 a year would go to our wounded soldiers and sailors.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF WAR BONDS.

A RANGOON CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 5.

Deputy Superintendent Mr. Colquhoun of the Rangoon C.I.D., yesterday afternoon arrested Phillip William Scoggings, an European assistant at the banking department of Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons' local office, on a warrant issued by the District Magistrate for misappropriation of Government of India war bonds to the extent of Rs. 17,000 deposited with the firm for safe keeping by Mrs. E. T. Macintyre.

Mr. Weston in his deposition to the District Magistrate said the accused had only come out to Rangoon office in April 1914, but had been assistant in the firm for seven years. It was alleged the accused had misappropriated the bonds and deposited them with Messrs. Balthazar Reed and Son to clear off his personal debt with the latter's bank of about Rs. 6,000.

The accused was granted bail on Rs. 3,000 with two sureties

TRANSPORT & FOODSTUFFS BOARD.

QUESTION OF PROCEDURE OF MEETINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 5.

A preliminary meeting of the Central Transport and Foodstuffs Board was held at Simla on the 4th June with Sir Claude Hill in the chair. The question of procedure was discussed and it was decided that meetings of the whole Board would be convened when necessary and that the two sub-committees for Transport and Foodstuffs respectively should meet weekly.

Among other items of business discussed the most important were the developement of agriculture in Mesopotamia and the steps which should be taken in regard to the registration of animal and mechanical transport for military purposes.

THE WORK BEFORE US.

NEED TO FIGHT SYDE NHAM CLIQUE.

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN ON CRITICAL TIMES AHEAD.

Mr. Syud Hossain delivered a lecture on Saturday even last at the Gokhale Hall, (Madras), on the condition of things in England which affect the Indian question of Home Rule, and the work to be done in India, Mrs. Besant presided. The meeting was largely attended.

Mr. Syud Hossain introduced by the Chairman rose amid cheers and said that the ill-starred Home Rule Deputation had a moral which needed pointing out. The treatment accorded to the Indian Home Rule Deputation could only be regarded as a studied and deliberate attempt to humiliate the Indian national movement. It was not an accidental thing, it was not an aberration on the part of the War Cabinet. The members of the deputation were an embodiment of certain ideals. They would declare from public platforms in England certain unpalatable things; the simple unvarnished truth would be told in regard to India at a time when there was a tremendous reaction in England for widening human liberties. President Wilson had declared that the object of the war was the vindication of human liberties. The British democracy was fully prepared to apply those principles to the problem of India. Left to themselves they would grant Home Rule to-morrow. But there were people to whose interest it was to maintain and perpetuate the present condition of India. The Alliance had committed itself to the principle of self-determination. It was, therefore, necessary to prevent people of India from representing the true feelings and sentiments of Indians. That situation must be realised. The next twelve months formed a most critical and crucial period so far as the constitutional destinies of India as well as the rest of the world were concerned. When Indian problems were discussed and disposed of in Great Britain, was it reasonable that India should remain unrepresented at the seat of the Empire? India was not prepared to surrender her right and she must fight the decision of the War Cabinet uncompromisingly and see that the deputation was allowed to go to England to express Indian views and that the order of the War Cabinet was cancelled. That was one of the most essential points in their immediate propaganda. Upon it many other items entirely depended.

ANTI-INDIAN ACTIVITIES.

The War Cabinet had been inspired, he thought, by the Indo-British Association. Lord Sydenham, the ex-Governor of Bombay, with misguided zeal was devoting himself to that propaganda. He and his friends had succeeded in securing a fabulous amount of money (about 30 lakhs) from the various mercantile firms that carried on business with India by frightening them to subscribe liberally. They were carrying on a propaganda against any conceivable form of reforms in India without any check, and without any counter-movement in England. It was true that the real fight for Home Rule must be fought in India. But still as a matter of political tactics and necessity the Indian National point of view should be fully and sufficiently placed before the British democracy. A few Indians should be sent to England to meet the calumnies poured on Indians by the Sydenham Party. Mr. Montagu might be given credit for good intentions, but the reform Bill could not receive any statutory sanction unless it passed the Parliament. During the critical period of the passage of the Bill into an Act, the more fully Indians succeeded in creating a liberal view on behalf of the Indian reforms by putting forward the Indian point of view, the better for them. As Mr. K. C. Roy put it, every statesman in England was profoundly interested in India and was anxious to do justice to the national demands of India, side by side with that there was the unfortunate reverse that they did not know anything about India and they wanted some Indians to remain in England to give them information which would enable them to spread a knowledge of the true state of Indian affairs. After the death of Sir William Wedderburn the British Congress Committee was moribund. Mr. Cotton, the Editor of "India" had been taken away for war purposes and Mr. Polak was now running the paper. He himself was threatened with war service. If he too went away, there was not another man who could conduct the paper. They (Indians) could not afford to let the case of India go by default in Great Britain before Parliament and the British democracy. There was so much work for the Home Rule League in England.

NO TIME TO REST ON OARS.

He would proceed to say something of the work that immediately lay before them in India. This was a singularly unseasonable time for Indians, to rest on their oars. Their enemies were counting upon their depression. For Indians to persist in their apathy would be little short of a suicidal course of action. The illusion that Mr. Montagu would give them everything out of his abounding goodness of heart was fatal. Mr. Montagu could either produce a scheme that would coincide with the well considered demands that had been deliberately put forward in the name of the country, or produce a scheme of reforms that in varying degree might fall short of those demands. In either event it was necessary for them to be prepared for the eventuality. They should stand by the scheme of reforms, no matter what the other side was going to do. Mr. Montagu had got to reckon with the British War Cabinet, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon and others. They were in complete ignorance both as to Mr. Montagu's intentions and as to the possible treatment the War Cabinet might mete out to his scheme. They should make up their minds by a full consideration of all aspects of the matter as to what they should do in case Mr. Montagu's scheme did not coincide with their demands. If the scheme did not concede to Indians that which had been put forward in the Congress-League Scheme, a situation would arise which practically or at any rate morally would threaten to destroy the very basis of any possible co-operation between the British Government in this Country and the people themselves. That sentiment ough not to be taken as one expressed to suit the platform. Some of the people in Bombay felt no less and there would be a few of them in Bombay who would be prepared to stand by the implications of that situation. Of course ideas were capable of improvements and modifications. But there ought to be no tampering with or reduction of the fundamental principles laid down in the Congress-League Scheme. Mr. Montagu or the War Cabinet or anybody concerned was welcome to take liberty in a "bona-fide" manner to interfere as regards the details of the Congress-League Scheme. But neither he nor anybody else was at liberty to deny the principles upon which the Congress-League Scheme rested They (the Indians) were fighting to get the principle recognised, established and put on record in a statutory form "that the Government of India shall be responsible to the people of India." If that principle was not conceded after all that had been done and said during the last four years when every unknown and obscure nationality on earth had been assured in the name of the most solemn pledges that they were going to have the principle of self-determination applied to them, did the British Government expect the 315 millions of people of India to go on abiding by the precious principle of denial of that right to them, viz, their controlling voice in the Government of their own country. If they did, they (the Indians) must agree to part company with them (Cheers). The Government of India were at present neither responsible to God nor to man and they should be made responsible to the people of the country. Unless that principle was conceded, they (the Indians) could not afford to keep up co-operating with Britain.

NEED FOR A UNITED FRONT.

As regards details and alternative proposals for various territorial redistribution, provincial autonomy and so on, he was prepared to accept anything. The country with one voice and one determination should stand by the Congress-League Scheme and no compromise was possible. The country should be prepared for the eventuality and should not be taken unawares. It was the duty of the leaders of the country to give a clear guidance at the present moment as to what should be the duty of the country in that eventuality. They should come to a common understanding and remain solid, and give voice to that understanding unanimously on behalf of the whole country. The leaders should not let the people grope ni the dark. He (the speaker) came to Madras to seek such guidance and such inspiration from Mrs. Besant and he was going back to Bombay to tell his friends and colleagues that that guidance was coming from Mrs. Besant. Mrs. Besant proposed to affirm and establish that principle with which the heart of India was at one. Some people had been telling that Mrs. Besant was not going to stand by the country in the event of such a contingency arising. It was Mrs. Besant that made it possible for them to talk of Home Rule. It was unfortunate that there should be traitors in the camp at the present moment. There were also other factors making for weakening the hand of India and the will of India. There was a party already coming into existence, trying to lay down the astounding principle that whatever should come to Indians from the table of the War Cabinet—a kind of unconditional declaration in advance, regardless of the merits of the scheme—should be eagerly devoured. They (the Indians) should declare that those who did not stand by the principles of the Songress-League scheme were not working with them and that there was no community of ideals between them. But there were always some well meaning friends, who would be alienated by such declaration. Speaking for himself he was not for a division provided one indispensable condition was fulfilled. They must make sure of the one principle and if on that principle there was going to be a split, let there be a split. They should not make the mistake of compromising with anybody on principle. Having done that, they should stand by the principle to the bitter end. He who did not stand by the principle must be abandoned by them and was not fit to work with them. There were many people in Madras, Bombay and elsewhere who saw eye to eye with him in that matter. He was prepared to let go men who did not feel with Home Rulers conscientiously, or for reasons of expediency or otherwise. Those who thought with the Home Rulers must present a solid united front to the bureaucrats and Sydenhammities. To that extent it was necessary for them to consider the prospects of the special joint session of the Congress-Moslem League, which would take place soon after the proposals were published. It would be the duty of the session to clear the mind of the country in regard to the proposals. Nothing would be more suicidal than to allow any faction, pettiness, or personal considerations in any part of India to stand in the way of the success of the session. The joint session should utter the conviction, the feeling and the mandate of India in regard to Mr. Montagu's scheme. Any one who did not put forth his maximum effort was acting against the best interests of the country and the national cause.

MRS. BESANT'S REMARKS.

Mrs. Besant then said that they had all listened to Mr. Syud Hossain with pleasure and agreement. She would repeat what she had said on the previous night in the same Hall. They should hold that they were absolutely bound by the decision of the Congress at Lucknow amplified by its decision at Calcutta. Nothing less than that should be voiced by the special Congress, and nothing short of it could be accepted by the people of India. She hoped that a great majority would come to that decision at the joint session. By that time the scheme would be before the country. If the scheme contained the conditions laid down at Lucknow and Calcutta Congress meetings then they could accept it; if not they could not. Mr. Syud Hossain had put that point clearly and distinctly with no possibility of a mistake.

The meeting then came to a close:—"The Hindu."

IRELAND AND CONSCRIPTION.

DEBATE ON PREMIER'S SPEECH.

MR. DEVLIN ON A "COURSE OF MADNESS."

The following is the concluding portion of the debate on the "New Man Power Bill" in the House of Commons on April 9. The part of Mr. Lloyd George's speech dealing with the question of Ireland appeared in our issue of Tuesday, while the speeches of Mr. Asquith and other Irish Leaders are given below:—

Mr Asquith (R. East Fife) and Mr. Devlin rose to continue the debate.

MR. ASQUITH.

The Speaker having called upon Mr. Asquith to address the House, he said:

I desire to reserve, and I think hon. members in every quarter of the House will do well in that respect to follow my example, I desire to reserve judgment in regard to the specific proposals of this measure until we see it in print and are able maturely and deliberately to consider its provisions. (Hear, hear.) I will only say that I have always regarded from the beginning of the war the various proposals submitted to or by successive Governments by one test, not the test of principle, but whether or not they were calculated to promote the prosecution of the war. (Hear, hear.) I myself was strongly indisposed to the application of compulsion in any shape or form. But I gradually came to the conclusion it was possible and practicable to apply compulsion in this country without producing evils greater than without it, and we carried the Military Service Act of 1916 with something like practical unanimity. The test that I applied to that measure, the test I applied to successive proposals, and the test I apply to the present proposals is: Will the military result, using the word in its largest and widest sense, to be secured outweigh such considerations as can be set on the other side of the balance—the dislocation of industry and disturbance of sentiment? In this matter I strike a balance and if I am satisfied that the balance is in favour of the proposals, so far as facilitating the prosecution of the war, then I am with them. That I believe to be the only commonsense, practical, and patriotic test which can be applied. Never in my judgment since the war broke out has this country been face to face with anything like as grave a situation as at this moment. (Hear, hear.) The collapse of Russia and the consequent release of hundreds of thousands of German soldiers, who thereupon became available for employment in any of the other theatres of war, made it certain in the opinion not only of strategists and experts, but of all intelligent people, indomitable tenacity of the British soldier. I received a letter just before I came to the House from one of my own sons. (Cheers.) He tells me that on March 21 he was at St. Quentin, and that on twelve successive days his battery covering the retirement of our troops took part in no fewer than twenty-one engagements. (Hear, hear.) That is only a sample of the work which the artillery has been doing all along. As long as this spirit of self-sacrifice, discipline, devotion, and courage animates the humblest of our rank and file in our Army, as well as the officers, I for one will never despair of our prospects in the field. (Hear, hear.)

If we are confronted, as I believe we are, with the gravest peril that ever menaced our Empire, and through our Empire and through our Allies something greater than any Empire, the fortunes and the liberty of humanity, there is no sacrifice which this House, representing the people of this country, will not be prepared to make to preserve the world from the worst catastrophe that could ever befall it. (Cheers.) The men whom this measure will particularly affect have seen young men in their own businesses gradually taken away, and the burden never before placed upon them of carrying on really the economic and military side of this question. Do not suppose it is from any lack of patriotism or any spirit of lethargy, or from any sense of indifference or self-indulgence, that these men look with the gravest—I won't say suspicion—but with the greatest apprehension on the application of compulsory service to them. I am not expressing an opinion. I do not say it is not right. But let us have a perfectly frank and free interchange of opinion, and let us keep our ears and minds—I address this particularly to the Government—accessible to all reasonable arguments. If that is to take place—and I believe it is only in an atmosphere of that kind that legislation such as this can be really carried through—I would strongly appeal to the Government to give a little more time to the consideration of it. It is quite right to say that time is the essence of the matter. No one is more alive to that than I am. But, after all, any new reservoir of men cannot be made effective for weeks, and possibly for months. I speak as a very old Parliamentarian, and as one who wishes to get legislation through in a form with which the country would be satisfied, and after all reasonable objections and arguments have had full opportunity of consideration. I make this suggestion in the interests of the measure, and, what is much more important, in the interests of the country. I would urge the House with all the earnestness I can command, and with all the solemnity of which I am capable, to realise that never before in the experience of any man within these walls, or of his father or his forefathers, has this country, with all the great traditions and ideals embodied in our history—never has this most splendid inheritance ever bequeathed to a people been in greater peril or in more need of united safeguards than at the present time. (Loud cheers.)

NATIONALISTS MOVE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Devlin (Nat., Belfast W.), who rose to move the adjournment of the House, pointed out that only one part of the recommendations of the Convention was germane to the consideration of the Government's proposals. When conscription was applied to England, every member representing an English constituency was consulted. Now Ireland was denied the right of self-government and its people were not allowed to determine whether their sons should be conscripted into the British Army to fight its battles. The Government wanted to conscript Ireland because they had poisoned Ireland by their methods of recruiting. Ireland offered then and offered now the free gift of a free people. As their friend in this war, he frankly told them that they were entering on a course of madness.

Mr. Scanlan (N., Sligo N.) seconded the adjournment.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks (U., Brentford) said he was pleased that at last Ireland had thrown off any idea of being loyal to England and had come out in her true colours. (Irish interruption. "How dare you insult us?")

The Speaker: The question before the House is the adjournment.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks hoped the Government would say that they would have no part in the adjournment and meant to carry their bill.

Mr. Dillon (N., Mayo, E.) in supporting the motion for the adjournment of the debate, said he did not think that, in the course of his long experience, there had been a more glaring illustration of the methods by which Ireland had been governed and of the methods which had made that country so terrible and insoluble a problem to this country. The late Prime Minister decided that circumstances did not justify the Government in applying conscription to Ireland. Had the Government consulted a single Irish representative on the matter? Was this the Prime Minister's idea of liberty? It was worse than Prussianism. The Government had not, admittedly, taken the trouble to read the decision of the Convention appointed by them on this subject. As far as he could gather, the Prime Minister did not propose to press conscription in Ireland forthwith, but to hang it over the head of the Irish people for an indefinite period, during which the poison would work, and every hope of an Irish settlement would vanish. (Nationalist cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that he was at this stage only asking for leave to introduce the bill, and the only effect of the adjournment would be to prevent the bill being printed.

Mr. Devlin agreed to withdraw the motion if Mr. Lloyd George would take Ireland out of the bill.

Captain Gwynn (N., Galway) said the Irish knew perfectly well what they were doing, and meant to oppose the bill from the start. Nationalists of every kind would oppose the bill, not least those who, like himself had served at the front. The report of the Convention would now be no more than waste-paper. He doubted whether the Prime Minister had read it. Certainly he had not read that part of it dealing with this very matter. The committee on which he, as a member of the Convention, sat, which dealt with this matter, was in majority Unionist and in majority soldiers. There was no shadow of doubt among them that if there was an Irish Parliament it would be impossible to impose conscription without the consent of that Parliament.

After further debate,

Sir G. Cave moved the closure.

On a division there voted:

For the closure	310
Against	85
Majority in favour	225

The result of the division on the adjournment of the debate was as follows:

For the adjournment	80
Against	323
Government majority ...	243

"MAD AND WICKED CRIME."

Mr. W. O'Brien (In., N., Cork City), resuming the debate, said he must protest against the mad and wicked crime proposed to be perpetrated on Ireland. When this war broke out Ireland could have destroyed us, but she was "the one bright spot." And what was her reward? Held down under martial law and now conscription. Also the sham of Home Rule, with a despotic militarism. This conscription measure was a base measure to pick a quarrel with Ireland in order to drop Home Rule. No doubt the Government had enough machine-guns to beat down armed resistance—though that might not be found so easy as the Prime Minister thought—but the troubles of Great Britain with Ireland would then only begin. It was his solemn belief that by this bill the Government were calling down upon their heads the executions of the entire Irish race at home in the Colonies, and in America.

Mr. D. Mason (R., Coventry) characterised the Government's proposal for conscription in Ireland as the acme of insanity at this time of stress. No case had been made out by the Government for raising the military age to 50.

Captain Sheehan (N., Cork Co., Mid) declared that the speech of the Prime Minister in laying the proposal to apply conscription to Ireland before the House was brutal in its frankness and absolutely ferocious in its terms.

Sir R. A. Cooper (U., Walsall) said that when in January he strongly urged that conscription should be applied to Ireland, it never occurred to him that the step when it was taken would be taken in such an unfortunate manner. (Hear, hear.) He could not conceive how any Minister could have presented the proposal in a manner more calculated to create resentment among the Irish people. If on the following day the Government were going to force the second reading of this bill they would be making one of the greatest tactical mistakes in their power. He could not understand why, when dealing with such a difficult situation, they had not taken the precaution to consult with some of the leaders of the Nationalist party.

Mr. Keating (N., Kilkenny, S.) said the stupidity of the authorities was accountable for the stoppage of voluntary recruiting in Ireland. The Government were making a huge mistake if they imagined that they would get any appreciable number of men by compulsion in Ireland. A considerable section of Irish Unionists were opposed to it as much as Nationalists.

Mr. Llewellyn Williams (R., Carmarthen District) remarked that the Prime Minister had read to the House a manufactured speech—a speech that was dead and soulless. No Prime Minister ever come so lightheartedly to the House of Commons to propose a measure fraught with so much dislocation of social amenities, nay, which might be fraught with so much national disaster; and Sir Auckland Geddes would find, when he came to pilot the bill through Committee, that he was up against a strong body of opinion in this country. He did not believe that the bill was required by the military facts of the situation.

Mr. Lundon (I.N., Limerick, E.) said he did not believe the Prime Minister when he said he was not aware of the decision of the Irish Convention on conscription. The hypocrites from Ulster would find when they went back to their constituents that they did not represent them. If the Government set up an Irish Parliament, he and hundreds of other young Irishmen would enlist at once. If conscription in Ireland were passed, he would go back to Ireland and tell the young men it were better to fight for Ireland than in Belgium for the hypocrites of this country.

FUTURE OF BESSARABIA.

RUSSO-RUMANIAN AGREEMENT.

According to the official news agency at Moscow the formalities of the treaty between Russia and Rumania regarding the occupation of Bessarabia by Rumanian troops were completed on March 9 (March 22?), to the following effect:—

1. Rumania undertakes to evacuate Bessarabia within a period of two months, and to evacuate immediately the strategical point of Gebriane, situated at the head of the bay near the mouth of the Danube. All places evacuated by Rumanian troops are to be immediately occupied by Russian troops. After two months a Rumanian detachment of 10,000 men will remain in Bessarabia for the purpose of guarding railways and railway goods depots.

2. After the treaty has been signed the guarding of Bessarabia passes into the hands of local militia. The Rumanian command renounces the right to arrest and exercise of all judicial and administrative functions of every kind, these appertaining exclusively to the local authorities.

3. Rumanian subjects arrested in Russia are to be exchanged for Russian revolutionary officers and soldiers arrested in Rumania.

4. Rumania undertakes to take no offensive action against the Russian Soviet Republic, and to lend no assistance to such as may be begun by other Powers.

5. Russia undertakes to leave Rumania the surplus of grain existing in Bessarabia remaining after the local populaton and Russian troops have been provided for. In addition, Rumania reserves to herself the right to purchase provisions necessary for feeding the Rumanian population throughout Russia.

6. Russia will re-establish for the benefit of Rumania the food depots organised by the Allies with a view to feeding the Rumanian population.

7. In the event of a forced withdrawal of the Rumanian Army from Rumanian territory it will find a shelter and the necessary supplies in Russian territory.

8. In the event of parrallel action against the Central Powers and their Allies, contact is to be established between the Higher Commands of the Rumanian Army and of the Armies of the Federation of Russian Councils.

9. With a view to the settlement of disputes which may arise in the Federation of the Republican Councils of Russia, international commissions shall be established at Odessa, Kieff, Moscow, Petrograd, Jassy and Galatz, composed of Russian, Rumanian British, French, and American representatives.

Colonel Boel, of the Canadian Forces, took part in the conclusion of the treaty as an intermediary.

LORD LONSDALE AND THE KAISER.

Speaking at a presentation to the Major of White-haven the Earl of Lonsdale, in a passing reference to the war said he thought we were perfectly capable of holding the enemy. The object of our tactics was one of destruction of the enemy. It might seem a brutal one, but it was the only one in which we could compete with the enemy. No matter what land he got or what villages he took, it was the destruction of the enemy which was of the greatest value to us. They could not help but admire the extraordinary taetics and organisation that existed in the German army, and he thought the deception which had been practised was something marvellous. That the Emperor was formerly a kind and exceedingly hospitable and generous friend to him he did not deny for a single moment, but, knowing the man as he did he often wondered whether he had very much to with these things or not. That was only his personal view. But he (the Kaiser) was absolutely responsible, and he deeply regretted that any friend he had ever had should be responsible for such frightful atrocitiec as had been committed. He might, tell them, however, that there was nobody in the world who would do more than he to catch the Kaiser if he could, he should certainly like to have the chance.

The District Magistrate, Bangalore, on Friday heard a case in which Mrs. Highfield of Alva Cottage, Hospital Road, was charged by the Excise Department with selling bottles of beer to soldiers. (The accused keeps a boarding house for troops). She pleaded ignorance of the law on the point and contended that she had supplied the beer with meals and had made no profit. His Worship considered the selling of liquor without a licence proved, and imposed a fine of five rupees.

MRS. BESANT.

TO VISIT BOMBAY TO-MORROW.

LECTURE ON POLITICAL SITUATION.

Mrs. Besant will arrive in Bombay to-morrow morning and in the evening will lecture at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, on the political outlook.

To-day, Mrs. Besant will be in Poona where she will confer with Mr. Tilak and other Poona leaders.

HOW LICHNOWSKY MEMORANDUM LEAKED OUT.

JAGOW'S CONFESSIONS ABOUT ENGLAND.

Herr Theodor Wolff, the editor of the "Berliner Tageblatt," makes some interesting statements about the disclosure of Prince Lichnowsky's memorandum, the original title of which was "My Mission in London," says "The Times." He says that Prince Lichnowsky himself procured five or six type written copies. He sent one copy to Herr Ballin, the head of the Hamburg-Amerika Line, a second to Herr von Gwinner, the head of the Deutsche Bank, and a third to Herr Wolff. Herr Wolff declares that Ballin, Gwinner, and he himself carefully hid "the dangerous gift." But a fourth copy passed into other hands; it will be remembered that Prince Lichnowsky says that it was manifolded and circulated by an officer employed in the Political Department of the German General Staff. Herr Wolff writes:—

I made the acquaintance some years before the war of the officer who obtained the memorandum "on loan," and sent copies of it to State officials and politicians. He belongs to an old noble family, was treated with sympathy by General von Moltke, the Chief of the General Staff, and occupied himself enthusiastically with religious philosophy or theosophy. He was a thoroughly manly but mystic person. After hard war experiences, he felt the longing to serve the dictates of peace with complete devotion, and he surrendered himself to a pacifism which is absolutely incompatible with a military uniform.

Late one evening he visited me in a state of great excitement, and told me that he had manifolded a memorandum by Prince Lichnowsky which had been lent to him, and that, without asking the author, he had sent it to the "leading men." It was impossible to convince him by any logic or on any grounds of reason that his action was wrong, senseless, and harmful. He was a Marquis Posa, or still more a Horatius Coeles, who, out of love for Rome or for mankind, sprang into the abyss.

Even the "tame" Socialist organ, "Vorwarts," which has stoutly declared that the Lichnowsky memorandum will not alter the Socialists' support of the war, invites its readers to draw the necessary inferences from the "observations" by the former Foreign Secretary, Herr von Jagow, which were summarized in this column yesterday.

JAGOW'S ADMISSIONS.

"Vorwarts" points out that Jagow agrees with Lichnowsky about England, and that his defence of the attitude adopted by the German Foreign Office towards Lichnowsky's diplomacy can be summarized in the phrase "fear of Tirpitz" After analysing Jagow's admissions, "Vorwarts" says:—

"All that remains of the accusations against the English Government is that it did not prevent the world war, "although it could have done so." Now Herr von Jagow also did not prevent the world war, but he must certainly be acquitted of the charge that he could have prevented it. He really could not, and so an emphatic statement of inability is the best excuse for him and his fellow-disputants.

Let us establish the facts. England did not desire the war; she merely did not prevent it. The war was not popular in England; it also was not popular in Russia and France. But it has become popular. The whole world—right away across the Atlantic and the Pacific—is united in hatred against us. We, however, have for almost four years been inoculated with the view that "England laid all the mines which caused the war"—a view which the Secretary of State, in accordance with the evidence of the Ambassador, has now declared to be false. It is, however, by this false view that the whole war policy of the German Empire has been directed—from the declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare, which brought us war with America, down to those Chancellor speeches which say that Belgium must not again become England's area of military concentration.

If all the parties concerned were convinced that the belief in England's guilt is Afiction, why did they feed this belief, and why did they pursue a policy which was based upon it? They ought rather to have appointed to the Chancellorship Tirpitz, who perhaps, believes what he says. Instead of that, a policy of fear of Tirpitz has been pursued. Sometimes a policy against Tirpitz has been attempted, but it has always been reversed at decisive moments, out of fear of the Nationalist terror.

This fear was, perhaps, not entirely unfounded, for agitation is unscrupulous. The older ones among us still remember very well "an Englishwoman" who was very unpopular in many circles, but this Englishwoman was the mother of the German Kaiser. No doubt there was no more convenient method for the Government to guard the dynasty than for it to take part in, or at least to tolerate, the agitation against the English. That was the only way of preventing the agitation from turning ultimately against the wearer of the Crown. But ought such obvious considerations to have been permitted to play a part when the fate of the people was at stake?"

LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following telegrams, in advance of the mail, are taken from Australian papers:—

IRISH BISHOP'S CONSCRIPTION ACTION.

London, 22nd April.—The "Sunday Observer" (London) criticises severely the action of the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops in connection with the Government's Conscription proposals, and it accuses some of them of desiring a German triumph in the war as a judgment on the French Republic for its anti-clerical legislation. The paper says:—"It is strange that Roman Catholic Bishops should ally themselves with the extremist elements for resisting a law which is now on the Statute Book. No Home Rule measure ever proposed that the Imperial Parliament's rights over the army and navy should be impaired. The present attitude of Ireland provokes on both sides of the Atlantic despair of the Irish question and its perversities."

The Police have removed all arms and ammunition from the gun shops in Dublin. It is reported that similar action has been taken throughout Ireland.

INTERCESSION MASSES.

London, 22nd April.—Intercession Masses to avert military conscription were celebrated in the Dublin Roman Catholic Churches yesterday. The clergy notified the congregations where the anti-conscription pledge could be signed, and thousands signed it.

There were extraordinary scenes yesterday in the Roman Catholic Churches in Ireland. Practically in every church priests celebrated the Intercession Masses that the people might be delivered from conscription. Celebrants outside of the churches administered the pledge against the proposals. Bishop Cohalan administering the pledge outside of the Corke cathedral, advised Sinn Feiners to be on their guard against unauthorised orders. The Bishop of Roes administered the pledge to 3,000 persons at a public meeting in Skibbereen, and said, that if the people of Ireland were calm, cool and determined the conscription order would never be made.

Elsewhere during the Masses the priests announced from the altars that the people must assemble in certain halls and school rooms and sign the covenant against conscription which the Bishops had drawn upon Friday at Maynooth, and which the political leaders had endorsed. Thousands of people waited in queues in order to sign the pledge, and where there men folk were unable to attend the women signed it instead. About 10,000 people attended a single meeting in Tipperary. One thousand delegates were present. A trade union convention in Dublin passed a resolution pledging the delegates to resist conscription in every possible way, and called for subscriptions to finance the anti-conscription campaign. The workers of Ireland were summoned to abstain from work on Tuesday next as a demonstration of loyalty to the cause of Labour in Ireland, and for the purpose of enabling every man and woman to sign the pledge against conscription.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S PROTEST.

London, 22nd April.—In Belfast yesterday Mr Joseph Devlin (Nationalist Member for West Belfast) advised men to refuse to register and to spit on the tribunals and treat them with contempt if they were set up England did not dare to interfere in Australia and South Africa.

Mr. Stephen Gurynn (Nationalist Member for Galway) advised passive resistance. The conscription conference would devise methods of resistance. He advised his hearers to respect the soldiers who were carrying out the Government orders, and not to spoil everything by committing outrages.

Lord Dunraven (Conservative) in a letter to the newspapers, protests against Ireland's selfishness, which he declares to be beyond expression. If she persists in her present line of conduct she will suffer grievously in the loss of self-respect and the faith and esteem of all nations.

OUTSPOKEN AMERICAN CRITICISM.

New York, 24th April.—The New York "Times" in a leading article supporting strongly the conscription proposals, for Ireland, remarks:—"Some Irish politicians are said to be nursing the mad notion that the people of the United States sympathise with Irish slackers. There was some talk of sending and emissary here to solicit American opposition to the conscription scheme. It would be impossible for America to receive him. Indeed, the chief burgomaster of Berlin would be as welcome."

"NO CONSCRIPTION" DAY PASSES.

London, 24th April.—"No Conscription Day" passed in an orderly fashion. The Roman Catholic population underwent many inconveniences in order to make an effective protest. These included the closing of all the public houses and the non-delivery of bread. The banks and Government offices were open.

The London "Daily Chronicle" raises the question of exempting all Irish agriculturists from conscription. It urges that there are 1½ million acres more under cultivation than in 1916, and that all the available labour is needed to reap the bumper food harvests.

Dr. J. H. Bernard (the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin) in a sermon, exhorted churchmen to redeem Ireland's good name and urged volunteers to do their duty without delay no matter what other Irishmen did during the present cricis.

English Roman Catholics are deeply distressed at the unpatriotic attitude of numbers of Irishmen. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Southward (London) (Dr. P. Amigo) led a procession of three thousand persons carrying relics of St. George in order to invoke the divine blessing upon the British arms. Two Belgian priests whom the Germans sentenced to be shot, but who escaped, supported the Bishop.

SIR E. CARSON ON THE BILL.

London, 24th April.—Sir Edward Carson, in a long letter to the "Daily Telegraph" recapitulates the series of pledges made by the present and late Governments that Home Rule should not be enforced during the war period. He adds:—"Mr. Lloyd George's excuse is that pledges may be scrapped as the war has lasted longer than was expected. On the faith of these assurances thousands of loyal Ulstermen joined the colours, though Mr. Bonar Law pledged the Government not to introduce legislation without a substantial agreement to which Ulster should be an assenting party. Mr. Lloyd George's proposed Bill will be based upon a majority report, from which the Ulsterites have dissented unanimously." In conclusion he says:—"I will not attempt to draw a moral."

BUSINESS IN DUBLIN SUSPENDED.

London, 23rd April.—There were no trains or trams in Dublin yesterday. All the large business houses were closed. No Nationalist newspapers are being published, but the protestant and Orange districts are carrying on as usual. It is estimated that from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 Irishmen have signed the pledge against conscription.

SIR EDWARD CARSON MOVES.

London, 25th April.—Sir Edward Carson, in a letter to the Ulster Unionist Council, says:—"It will be necessary to summon the standing joint Committee of Council as soon as the Home Rule Bill has been published. The position to be taken up will be the gravest possible. It will also be necessary to reorganise the machinery which has been in abeyance since the war began. Though I regret this, it is unavoidable in view of the Government's action in raising a burning question in defiance of its pledges and the party truce.

A SPEECH PROHIBITED.

San Francisco, 26th April.—Mrs. Sheehy, Skeffington, the widow of Skeffington, the Irishman, who was executed during the Sinn Fein rebellion, arranged to make a speech at a demonstration of advocates of Irish freedom. The members of the Californian Defence Council prohibited the delivery of the speech, on the ground that attacks on Britain were not permitted.

ATTITUDE OF THE POPE.

Rome, 28th April.—A Papal note is being issued explaining that the Pope has not participated in the Irish Conscription question because he allows the Episcopacy of the belligerent countries full liberty of action in matters affecting their respective countries.

SOME AWKWARD QUESTIONS.

London, 28th April.—Lord Salisbury, in a letter to the London "Daily Telegraph," says:—"We hear that a Ministerial Committee is knocking together under extreme pressure a scheme for a profound and permanent alteration of the British Constitution which will probably be forced down our throats by every Parliamentary device. Doubtless we are at war, but that is a reason for attending to the war and leaving the Constitution alone. At the present moment the Irish people are utterly unfit for self-government on a federal or other basis. They are not united enough, orderly enough, and loyal enough. Are the working classes in Britain ready to give self-government to Irishmen who refuse to share the burden of fighting and are making common cause with the Sinn Feiners, who are friends of Germany?"

T. P. O'CONNOR EXPLAINS.

Washington, 28th April.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor (Irish Nationalist M.P.) has arrived from Chicago, and will explain to the United States Government that Ireland does not desire to weaken Great Britain's vigorous prosecution of the war, but "wishes to see Ireland have her own Parliament, which would itself throw Ireland's full strength into the support of the struggle for freedom."

AN IRISH CONFERENCE.

London, 28th April.—The Dublin correspondent of the London "Daily Express" reports that a Conference of 10 has been sitting continuously in the Mansion House, and that it includes Messrs. John Dillon, E. de Valera, Joseph Devlin, and T. M. Healy. The Conference (says the correspondent) is giving Irishmen time for better counsels. Time is on the side of peace, and as a member of the Conference said on Friday last; even Irishmen may tire of spitting fire. Meanwhile dances for war charities are of nightly occurrence in the best Dublin hotels. Mr. William O'Brien (Nationalist member for Cork), said on Thursday:—"The Australian bishops' programme of dominion home rule forthwith for all Ireland and no Military compulsion, represents our irrevocable demand.

CORRESPONDENTS' IMPRESSIONS.

London, 28th April.—Visiting correspondents declare that upon the subject of Conscription Ireland for the time being is a united nation. The words, "No Conscription" are printed boldly on the chest of Parnell's statue, and the same sign is in the shop window. They heard similar conversations everywhere in the streets.

REV. R. J. CAMPBELL'S APPEAL TO ENGLISH R. C.'S.

London, 29th April.—The Rev. Reginald John Campbell (formerly the Minister of the City Temple, London, but now an Anglican clergyman), preaching in St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday, said:—"The Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland has taken an unprecedented course in organising resistance to the law. We do not want to be compelled to believe that the Church of Rome is working against us throughout the world, but so it would appear. The story is the same in Italy, Australia, Canada and Ireland. The Church had not a word to say in denunciation of the rape of Belgium, and now it is interfering gratuitously with an issue which has nothing to do with her spiritual privileges. She never hampered Germany, and all her operations have told against the Allies.

Mr. Campbell appealed to the Roman Catholics of England, who were sincere patriots, to influence their co-religionists elsewhere in the Empire, and prevent them from causing the British to regard them as an enemy within the gates.

CARDINAL LOGUE ON CONSCRIPTION.

London, 1st May.—A representative of the "Manchester Guardian" interviewed Cardinal Logue, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, who said:—"The Vatican has been neutral throughout. It is nonsense to say that the Vatican engineered a pro-German plot stimulating the Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy to oppose conscription. I have never urged in any way any man to go to fight and I have never discouraged him. It is a matter for the man himself." He was opposed to the physical resistance of conscription, but the Irish National sentiment could make itself sufficiently trouble, some in other ways. England had now more soldiers stationed in Ireland than she could get their aid. The British Government was encouraging the Sinn Fein by bringing in conscription.

UNITED IRISH LEAGUE TO RESIST.

London, 1st May.—At a meeting of the National Directory of the United Irish League, Mr. John Dillon, M.P. (the Irish Nationalist leader) was elected President. A resolution was passed claiming for Ireland the same right of self-determination as the self-governing colonies of the British Empire, and calling upon all members of the League to extend the organisation in order to resist conscription.

BRITISH R. C. PROTEST SENT TO THE POPE.

London, 2nd May.—The Council of the Roman Catholic Union of Great Britain has passed a resolution expressing regret that the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops have organised in disobedience of the law, and adding that the Council regard with serious misgivings ecclesiastical interference in temporal political questions. It has forwarded the resolution for submission to the Pope.

JEWISH NATION'S GRATITUDE TO BRITAIN.

London, 3rd May.—The Zionist Commission, under Dr. Weizmann, arrived in Jerusalem on the 10th April. Immense crowds attended the reception on the Mount of Olives. Dr. Weizmann, addressing the assemblage in Hebrew and English, expressed to Mr. A. J. Balfour (the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Mr. Lloyd George (the British Prime Minister), and the whole of the British nation the gratitude of the Jewish nation. He declared that the names of those connected with the liberation of Jerusalem would live for ever.

While awaiting General Allenby's deliveries of Jerusalem the city lost about two-thirds of its Jewish inhabitants through exile-typhus, and starvation.

RUSSIA TO RE-ENTER THE WAR.

New York, 1st May.—The Petrograd correspondent of the United Press Association (U. S. A.), reports that Russia is preparing to re-enter the war, and that the Pan-executive Council has adopted a scheme of general military training for men who are between the ages of 16 and 40 years, and the conscription of all workers and peasants. Military experts declare the best Army officers will be called into the service, and the plan is expected to furnish a large Army in ten months. Representatives of the Allies attended the meetings of the Council. The Soviet Government was charged with having aimed at its own preservation, and with having neglected to defend Russia.

350,000 UNEMPLOYED IN PETROGRAD.

Paris, 1st May.—The Paris "Journal" has ascertained that about 350,000 unemployed are thronging the streets of Petrograd.

DEFENCE OF THE CAPITAL.

London, 1st May.—General Schwartz, the original captor of Przemysl, is superintending the defence of Petrograd.

EARTHQUAKE IN LOS ANGELES.

Vancouver, 22nd April.—An earthquake has occurred in Los Angeles (California). Extensive damage was done, and there were panics in the picture theatres and on the pier. Some deaths are reported. The shock caused heavy damage in Southern California, particularly in the towns of Helmet and San Jacinto. Official messages say that the loss of life is believed to have been small. Some reports are to the effect that Helmet and San Jacinto have been practically destroyed.

A VOLCANO BECOMES ACTIVE.

New York, 23rd April.—A message received from Los Angeles says that during the recent earthquake flames issued from Mount San Jacinto, which was hitherto an extinct volcano.

"A HARVEST OF BLEEDING HUNS."

London, 22nd April.—Mr. Philip Gibbs, the special correspondent of the London "Daily Chronicle," telegraphed on Sunday from the British front:—

"Since the enemy's offensive began a month ago to destroy the British Armies and divide us from the French, Saturday was the first day on which there was no attack against us. Operations at the front have quieted down to desultory shelling. We may claim honestly and thankfully that this is due to the very determined resistance of our battalions in the line of Wytschaete and Kemmel to the Ancre and the Somme against fresh storming troops which far outnumbered them. They beat off every attempt to break through and hurled the enemy back with ghastly losses. Our men are lying in the Flanders ditches, with French troops intermingled, and they repulsed all attacks on Thursday and Friday. What the Germans have reaped in the preliminary attacks beyond Bailleul, and still more in the desperate attempt to break through between Robecq and Givenchy, is a harvest of bleeding men garnered in the field hospitals behind the lines. Another blow to them was the bloody repulse of the enemy by the Belgians on Wednesday. The enemy had prepared an attack in force in the region of the Ypres-Staden railway. He hoped to surprise and annihilate the Belgian resistance by the weight and quickness of his attack. The Belgians were waiting—standing by the swampy fields, which they have held for three and a half years—always shelled, always paying the daily toll, and not getting much glory because of the great battles elsewhere. The attackers had no great artillery behind them, and the prisoners have been cursing bitterly because they were expected to get through easily. The enemy's main pressure was directed along the Bixschoote road. The Belgians delivered a quick counter-attack and owing to their perfect knowledge of the country, drove the enemy towards the swamp, where many sank to their necks in ice-cold water. Seven hundred Germans surrendered. The enemy's casualties have grown apace, but this does not interfere with General von Ludendorff's policy of bringing up all the possible weight of men and guns. Possibly in a few days he will make another greater attempt to capture Kemmel. The inactivity on the Somme does not mean the abandonment of the idea of seizing the high ground beyond Albert. Von Ludendorff is biding his time."

A FRIENDLY CONTROVERSY.

London, 24th April.—A friendly but lively controversy is in progress as to whether an Australian Lewis gunner in the Ancre Valley brought down von Richthofen, or a British aviator who was pursuing Richthofen near the Australian lines. M. Georges Clemenceau (the Premier of France) credits the deed to the British aviator. When the Fokker crashed down to the ground Richthofen remained upright, strapped to his seat, and he was dead. Australians who were near by crawled out at great risk and placed a rope around the body, which they dragged to a trench. Meanwhile German gunners put a barrage around the aeroplane, hoping possibly to rescue von Richthofen at night.

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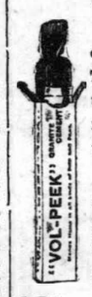

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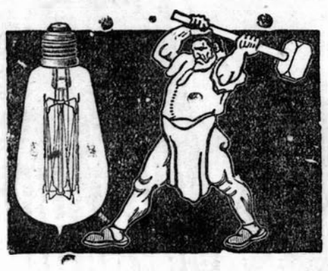

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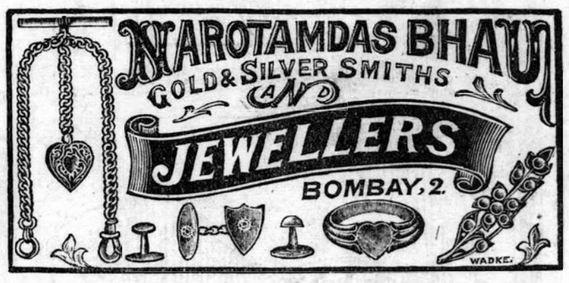

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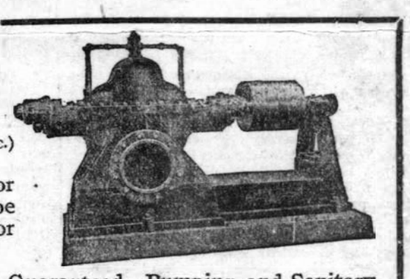

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